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FIVE CENTS A COPY

COL. ROOSEVELT DEFINES NEEDS OF PORTO RICO

Legislative Message Says Assistance of Congress Depends on Record

FINANCIAL REFORMS OF TOWNS STRESSED

Promotion of Farm Marketing and Industrial Development Linked in Program

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico—Reviewing his observations in Porto Rico during the last four months, Gov. Theodore Roosevelt, in his first message to the insular Legislature, which met Feb. 10 in its annual 60-day session, stressed the necessity of government economy along with the laying of a foundation for permanent economic rehabilitation of the island, with expenditures measured by the yard stick of necessity.

The message of more than 5000 words the Governor read in Spanish, and announced that a more detailed message suggesting specific legislation would follow shortly.

The Governor gave greater emphasis to a brighter future, and one of prosperity, rather than stressing the present island condition which at times he described as critical, due chiefly to unemployment. He urged the legislators to be guided by wisdom, unselfishness and frankness. To insure later assistance which he said would be needed from Washington he asked the Legislature to "establish such a record of intelligent, patriotic achievement that when we present our petition in Washington there may be no question of our ability and sincerity." In this connection he said:

"Let us by our actions at this time of crisis demonstrate that we are not only deserving of such practical aid as we may ask, but worthy of it. I believe I know the heart of our people in the island. I want the rest of our fellow citizens in continental United States to know it as I do. The actions of this Legislature I confidently expect will furnish a clear and compelling proof."

Financial Reform Essential

The message dealt separately with the finances of the Insular Government, as distinguished from those of the municipalities. The 77 municipalities of the island are in desperate circumstances, he asserted, with municipal employees in some towns due salaries for a year or more, [illegible] and the bonded indebtedness in some municipalities exceeding the existing legal limit.

A bill to provide for municipal reorganization would be presented, the Governor advised, which had been drafted as the result of studies made by representatives of municipal assemblies, and designed to bring about annual savings estimated at $1,000,000. The bill will provide for consolidation and co-ordination of various municipal services, better budgeting and unified auditing.

The municipalities have floated 97 different bond issues totaling $18,-

(Continued on Page 17 Column 2)

Anglicans Join Church Reunion of South India

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Anglicans, as represented by the General Council of the Church of India, Burma, and Ceylon, have unanimously decided to support a long-discussed scheme for a Protestant reunion of South India.

The South India United Church, which is a composite body including Congregationalists, Presbyterians, and Lutherans, has already agreed provisionally to this arrangement, and the local Wesleyan provincial synod has done the same, with reservations. The reunion question for South India is thus now transferred to the headquarters of each church concerned.

Bishop James E. C. Welldon, late Metropolitan of the Church of England in India, referring to this proposed reunion, says: "The churches have seen they cannot effectively preach the gospel of industrial or international peace as long as they are, or seem to be, at war one with another. Let me cite an instance which once came under my own notice.

"A cultivated Indian gentleman living at Calcutta had been converted to Christianity; his conversion was so bitterly resented by his family that although his mother lived within a few minutes' walk of his house yet for 20 years or more from the day when he became a Christian every letter he wrote her was returned unopened.

"What can a man who has made so costly a sacrifice for Christ say or think if, when he becomes a convert he finds himself excluded from communion in one Christian church because he happens to be a member of another Christian church? He is tempted to lose heart."

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Sculptors Carve Mountain to Their Will

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Gutzon Borglum Working on Model of the Rushmore Mountain Memorial in the Black Hills of South Dakota. The Work Is a Group of Four Presidents: Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, Roosevelt, Together With a 500-Word History of the United States by Calvin Coolidge. The Face of Washington Is Nearing Completion; the Whole Is Expected to Take Three More Years to Complete.

Federal Grand Juries Indict 205 in Alleged Nation-Wide Wet Plot

31 Corporations, 156 Persons in Chicago Accused of Diversion—Corn Products and Fleischmann Charged With Suppying Material to Illicit Distillers

CHICAGO (AP)—The Federal Government, in Springfield, Ill., and Chicago, moved speedily on Feb. 11 against two alleged sources of illicit liquor.

In Chicago, the United States attorney announced that speedy trials would be sought for the 156 persons and 31 corporations indicted on charges of conspiring to violate the prohibition law by diversion of specially denatured alcohol to bootleg channels. Bench warrants for the arrest of those indicted were sought.

Yeast and corn sugar were the ingredients that turned into federal indictments at Springfield. The Fleischmann Yeast Company and the Corn Products Refining Company were charged with furnishing large shipments of yeast and sugar to illicit distillers. Sixteen individuals, allegedly purchasers of the yeast and corn sugar, also were indicted.

The federal attorney at Springfield, Walter M. Provine, pointed to the indictments there as "the answer to the cry to get the higher-ups."

"When we are through with this case," he said, "we will have a precedent for the treatment of firms charged with supplying materials for the manufacture of alcohol."

Should the Government's interpretation be upheld, the Department of Justice would be in a position to prosecute manufacturers of stills and other apparatus used in the making of whisky, beer and wine, attorneys said.

Spokesmen for both the Corn Products Company and the Fleischmann Yeast Company declared their firms had no dealings with bootleggers or illicit distillers or brewers. J. L. Butler, manager of the Chicago plant of the Corn Products Company, said he was confident no corn sugar has been shipped to bootleggers from the plant here. The company has plants also at Pekin and Peoria, Ill., and Kansas City, Mo.

Representatives of the yeast company started for Springfield from New York shortly after being advised of the indictments. They stated that salesmen were under strict instructions to sell only to reputable concerns, and that in cases where there was any suspicion that the yeast was sought for manufacture of liquor or beer, no sale was to be made.

Dr. James M. Doran, Prohibition Commissioner, was expected to confer here or in Milwaukee with E. C. Yellowley, in charge of prohibition [illegible] investigation on which the Chicago indictments were returned, however, was made by Alexander C. Jamie, chief special prohibition agent in this district.

The Chicago indictments, federal officials said, concern themselves entirely with the alleged conspiracy.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Charges Involve Big American Concern in Russia

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—The Soviet Concessions Committee has charged the American Lena Gold Fields, which is by far the largest foreign concession in Russia, operating both the gold fields of the Lena River, in Siberia and iron mines and factories in the Ural Mountains, with violating its contract by not paying sums due to the Government and delaying payment of wages to workers.

The Concessions Committee states: "The concession company has committed a series of crude violations of the obligations which it undertook according to the contract, and the committee expects from the concessionaire a precise and clear statement when, and with what resources, the company will guarantee fulfillment of its violated contractual obligations."

This communication is in reply to a telegram which the management of the Lena Gold Fields sent to the Soviet Government, protesting against the searches which the political police carried out in the offices of the company and in the homes of its employees in December.

Hitherto no reference to these searches has appeared in the Soviet press, but the Concessions Committee vigorously rejected the protest, stating that "the search was carried out by the political police for reasons which had no connection with the economic activity of the concession, and represented a necessary means of guarding the established order against counter-revolutionary espionage and attempts." The committee accuses the company of "intolerable interference" with state prerogatives and of trying "to defend persons accused of counter-revolutionary espionage". Publication of such a sharp memorandum indicates the likelihood of liquidation of the concession.

Two other foreign industrial concessions, the American pencil manufacturing enterprise and an Austrian concession for manufacturing knitted goods, have also been liquidated during the past weeks.

SOVIET BUYS FARM MACHINERY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — The purchase of more than $30,000,000 worth of American farm machinery by the Soviet Union has just been announced by Peter A. Bogdanov, chairman of the Amtorg Trading Corporation. Mr. Bogdanov said that American implements and methods would play a large part in the reorganization of the agricultural industry in Russia.

He Heard **Lincoln** at Gettysburg

One of the few men living who as a boy saw President Lincoln on that memorable occasion and listened to his plea for "government of the people, by the people and for the people" is William R. Rathvon of Boston. His reminiscences of that event will be a Lincoln's Birthday feature of the Monitor Editorial Page

Tomorrow

MOUNTAIN FACE OF WASHINGTON IS NEARLY DONE

First Unit in Black Hills Group of Presidents Is Visible for Miles

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KEYSTONE, S. D.—The great stone countenance of George Washington [illegible] snow-filled canyons and pine-covered mountain peaks in the Black Hills of South Dakota. The first of four presidential figures to be carved on the lofty brow of Rushmore Mountain, in what is expected to be the largest monument of its kind in the world, is nearly completed.

Meanwhile the memorial's committee on design has selected the eight events in the history of the colonies and the United States which Calvin Coolidge will use in writing the 500-word history to be carved on the mountain side as a part of the memorial. These are:

July 4, 1776, Declaration of Independence.
1787, Framing of the Constitution.
1803, Louisiana purchase.
1846, Admission of Texas as a State.
1848, Oregon boundary settlement.
1849, Admission of California.
1865, Civil war ends.
1907, Completion of the Panama Canal.

The number of words is limited by the requirement that, carved in a

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Herrera Wins Contest in Colombia With Record Ballot for President

Returns Give Him Almost Double the Votes of His Competitor

BOGOTA, Colombia (By U. P.)—Enrique Olaya Herrera, national Patriotic Concentration candidate, is conceded by the Bogota headquarters of his two principal opponents, to have won the presidential election.

Official but incomplete returns of the Feb. 9 balloting gave Olaya 282,000 votes, almost twice as many as that of his nearest opponent, Alfredo Vasquez Cobo, insurgent Conservative, who had 142,000 votes. Guillermo Valencia, Conservative, was third with 136,000. It is considered hardly likely that the districts yet to be heard from could cut down Olaya's lead to any extent.

Commercial activity in Colombia was at a standstill as citizens staged demonstrations and made speeches in favor of their choice for President. Voting was the heaviest ever recorded in Colombia, in the opinion of election officials, but no disturbances were reported.

Proves Popular Victor

Underwood

DR. ENRIQUE OLAYA HERRERA
Conceded New President of Colombia

COSTA RICA LABORITES LOSE OUT IN ELECTION

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica (By U. P.)—The Labor Party, opposing the United Fruit, Pan American Airways and other American companies operating in Costa Rica, failed to elect a single candidate in the election of 22 congressmen on Feb. 9.

The Administration Party was victorious, getting 14 out of the 22 congressmen, which gives the Government a substantial majority in the Legislature. Carlos Maria Jimenez, allied with the Church Party, gained control of the remaining eight congressional seats.

SHOE WORKERS DEMAND PROTECTION OF TARIFF

HAVERHILL, Mass. (AP)—About 800 local shoe workers at a mass meeting here adopted a resolution to be addressed to their representatives in Congress formally demanding tariff protection for the shoe industry against unnecessary importation of foreign-made shoes.

The resolve was adopted on the grounds that the placing of shoes on the free list threatened to destroy the industry on which they are dependent for a livelihood.

FRENCH ASPIRE TO WIDER ROLE IN RADIO WORLD

Voices of Paris Silenced by Powerful Stations of Other Countries

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Keen dissatisfaction with present conditions of French radiocasting has been expressed in the Chamber of Deputies. M. Germain-Martin, Minister of Posts, admits the existing state of affairs is intolerable and promises that it will be promptly remedied.

The most powerful French station today ranks only thirty-fourth on the list of European stations. The ratio of receivers to population is so small as to place France on a level with Latvia and Estonia. England, Germany, Poland, Italy and Switzerland are building stations of more than 20 kilowatts of power, while the strongest station in France has only 12 kilowatts.

The Minister of Posts declares he is doing all in his power to expedite progress. "It is undeniable," he says, "that French interests are threatened. The Government cannot remain indifferent to this situation. Inhabitants of French colonies all over the world can hear voices of England, Germany and other countries and should not remain cut off from the voice of France."

"There will be no broadcasting trust in France," declares M. Germain-Martin, "nor will foreign interests be permitted to gain control. Only stations having less than one-fourth foreign capital and completely administered by French will be permitted to operate."

A project for reorganization of French radio was presented in May, 1929, by M. Germain-Martin, then Undersecretary of State. This project will probably provide the basis on which French radiocasting will rest as soon as definite legislative action puts an end to the present transitional state of affairs. The project provides for state stations and privately owned stations under state control. The system is intended to include two very powerful long-wave stations covering Europe and adjacent territory, several large stations of medium wavelength covering France, several less powerful local stations, and one very powerful short-wave station for communication with the colonies.

Two taxes would provide the required funds for the national broadcasting office: First, a direct tax on receivers, an [illegible] on sales of tubes. In case of necessity the office could in the early years of its operation receive advances from the Treasury. Private stations would obtain their income from advertising.

STRONG ATTACK ON SUBMARINE MADE BY AMERICA AND BRITAIN, FRANCE UPHOLDING ITS USAGE

Unofficial Statement Says French Need 100,000 Tons of Undersea Craft

DELEGATES, HOWEVER NOT IMPLACABLE

'Skill, Consideration and Frankness' Required in Handling Situation

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PARIS—The French position at the London naval conference is clarifying. The impression is that the real discussion begins now that the British and American delegations have indicated the character of their concrete proposals and France has prepared its statement of demands.

Curiously enough it is believed that no real difficulties will arise either as between England and America or between these countries and Japan. Where there are discrepancies in claims they appear peculiarly to lend themselves to the process of compromise.

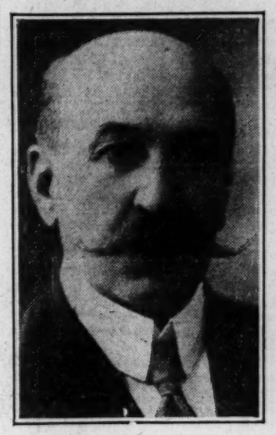
France considers itself on the defensive. It professes to desire to disarm, but it asserts its right to build up to its needs as it affirms other countries are doing. Its needs are not necessarily determined by the Washington ratios. Unofficial estimates before Georges Leygues stated his case always placed French needs in the neighborhood of 800,000 tons, and it was suggested in nearly every newspaper that the submarine strength should reach 100,000 tons. Thus, if France is outclassed in most categories, it seems to aim at being the greatest submarine power, for the figures mentioned for other countries do not exceed 70,000 tons.

Why not? ask the French. They ignore the humanitarian arguments, believing them to be dictated by the wish to suppress an arm in which France happens to be superior. If other countries prefer to put their trust in the elephant of the seas, why should not France prefer the panther of the seas. Such is the question commonly asked. In this connection it might be a good policy to suggest the scrapping of floating fortresses as against the scrapping of underseas craft. This might be taken as the relinquishment of one superiority against another.

[illegible] sion is resisted by French opinion. The limitation of the global tonnage of submarines and the limitation of maximum individual tonnage are opposed in many quarters. France pos-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

'SUB' DEFENDER



Henri Manuel

GEORGES LEYGUES
French Delegate to the Five-Power Naval Conference.

Underseas Craft Used Chiefly as Raider of Merchant Shipping

ITALIANS OCCUPY A MIDDLE COURSE

Two Resolutions Submitted in Plenary Session Go to First Committee

By ERWIN D. CANHAM
BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Following a massed attack on the legitimacy of the submarine as a weapon of warfare by England and the United States and in a qualified fashion by Italy in the plenary session on Feb. 11, the London five-power naval conference sent a committee proposals intended, if not to abolish undersea craft altogether at least to curb their use drastically.

As in the Washington conference the strongest attack on the submarine came from Great Britain. Wasting no words in his first sentence, Mr. Alexander, who on this occasion spoke for the British delegation, said that the use of submarine vessels for purposes of war should be totally abolished. He then proceeded to demolish in so far as possible the arguments of those who sought to prove the submarine primarily a defensive weapon. Great Britain, he said, found during the World War that the submarine was a total failure for purposes of coast defence.

To the contrary, he said, submarines were restricted almost entirely to purposes of attack, chiefly as a raider upon merchant shipping. Will not the retention of these vessels, he asked, always constitute a danger that their employment in the hands of an unscrupulous enemy will lead to methods of attack which civilized nations regard with horror. He recognized frankly that Great Britain stood to gain most by the removal of this menace to her commerce, but he claimed that the other powers would gain nearly as much.

Britain's Need of Defense

Great Britain needs more defensive weapons than any other power, yet is prepared unreservedly to surrender such defensive protection as the submarine, are argued to afford. Mr. Alexander said: The abolition of the submarine, he continued, would in itself achieve enormous reductions in armaments' expenditure, not only in underseas craft, but in destroyers and small cruisers, which are chiefly necessitated by the existence of submarines. It is inhumane, too, he argued, to ask men to serve under such conditions as submarine crews must serve, confronted even in peace time with daily dangers.

Mr. Alexander summed up the case for abolition of the submarine as follows:

1. In the general interests of humanity.
2. Because the submarine is primarily an offensive instrument.
3. To secure the most substantial contribution to disarmament and peace.
4. For very important financial relief.
5. In consideration of the conditions of service of the submarine personnel and the undue risks which can be abolished.

Failing to secure abolition, Mr. Alexander urged that the most definite conditions should be laid down and agreed upon to prevent vessels being used as commerce destroyers in violation of international law and practice and the standards of conduct which public opinion most certainly demands. Mr. Alexander's speech, delivered in a forceful, incisive manner, made a strong impression upon the delegates and immediately following him Mr. Stimson reinforced the British view.

American Position Changed

The American position has changed since the Washington conference and now the delegation goes quite as far as the British in seeking the abolition, or drastic restrictions, upon submarines. Mr. Stimson made a brief reference to the technical arguments against undersea craft, but in particular he called attention to the insistent and growing demand that nations revise their armaments in the light of the solemn covenant of the Briand-Kellogg pact and the mutual confidence engendered by it.

Speaking for France, Georges Leygues put forth the contention that the submarine of itself was no more capable of abuse than many other weapons, and to the nations with smaller navies was absolutely essential as a defense against the larger powers. France, he said, cannot do without the submarine as a scout and as a weapon against attack, but he was perfectly prepared to use undersea craft along lines applicable to all instruments of war. Submarines and surface craft, he said, should be treated alike. A motion to abolish submarines, he said, could not be considered without an examination of three interlocked questions:

1. Lawfulness of other weapons of war.
2. The right of lesser powers to have adequate navies.
3. Freedom of seas.

But he drily added that he felt that probably the conference preferred the discussion to proceed along other lines. He presented the following draft resolution [illegible] committee shall be appointed [illegible] agreement open for [illegible] to all

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Council Votes $1,000,000 for Sewer System

$750,000 Also Authorized for Columbus Park Improvements

Appropriations of $1,000,000 for sewerage work and $750,000 for improvements at Columbus Park have been authorized by the Boston City Council. Proposals have also been approved by committees for expenditures of $350,000 for a new firehouse, $275,000 for alterations to the courthouse and police station at East Boston, $45,000 for a memorial to the founders of Boston, $40,000 for a playground on Webster Avenue, and $25,000 for purchase of land for a [illegible] in the west end.

Sale by the city of two tracts of land which would bring in $129,000, was recommended by Mayor James M. Curley. One plot is at the corner of Commercial and Battery Streets in the North End and the other at Commonwealth and Chestnut Hill Avenues. The former property was used for a police station and the latter was purchased for playground purposes but never utilized.

The council also favored the recommendation that a site for a memorial to commemorate the deeds of the crew on the U. S. S. Kearsarge in the Civil War be set apart at Marine Park, South Boston.

An annual expenditure of $300,000 over a period of years for fire stations, and consolidation of four police stations into two, was also proposed by Mayor Curley. He also started action to have an investigation made of the statues and monuments of the city to estimate the cost of having them cleaned for tercentenary celebrations.

Declaring that $80,000 was too great a sum to expend on the proposed Deer Island building, Mayor Curley returned the contract sent him, saying that a useful building could be erected for much less. Following a conference with members of trade groups, the Mayor wrote a letter to John J. Douglass, Representative in Congress from Boston, asking him to press the Government to continue the erection of a machine shop at the army base, started some time ago

The Mayor also decided to make use of the tenth floor of the City Hall Annex, now occupied by the School Building Department. He asked the school department either to pay a rental of $70,000 a year or find other quarters.

What's Right With America? Well, New York Offers Starting Point

* * *

First View of Magnificent Skyscrapers Taken as Symbol of Nation's Daring—600 Miles of Water Front Teem With Commerce of the World

* * *

II—THE FAIRY TOWERS OF GOTHAM

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

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There are, in addition to the reaction against the "knockers," hundreds of positive reasons why one should rejoice in the United States.

From apple pie to universities, it is full of admirable and indeed model institutions. Living is, of course, good in Europe, too, but as I made the comparison I could not help feeling that in mechanical appliances and in organization the United States has left Europe far behind.

When I was still at school America was, I remember, spoken of as the land of the future. It has still a great future before it—a future of incalculable greatness. If its progress in the years to come is commensurate with its progress in the last 30 or 40 years, it will be difficult to set any limits to its onward march.

Since the eighties and the nineties—since the turn of the new century—even since the end of the World War—there has been transformation after transformation. Mark Sullivan has enabled us to see America in retrospect. What an astonishing distance has been covered! Of course, if one chooses to go farther back, if one remembers, for example, that a century ago Fort Dearborn was a little settlement of dwellers in huts and is now Chicago, the unparalleled growth is bewildering.

To the American who left home, let us say 20 years ago, or to the traveler whose recollections are of

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Plan to Send Opium Committee to China

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA — Woo Kai-sheng's request to the Opium Advisory Committee for an inquiry into the drug situation in the Far East was sympathetically received. Woo said his Government would provide the necessary material for such an inquiry with facts concerning the illicit traffic in drugs in China.

Sir Malcolm Delevingne (Britain) suggested that the authorities of the treaty area should co-operate with the Chinese authorities concerning the situation in southeast China as to the measures which should be taken. It will be for the Council and the Assembly of the League to decide whether a commission shall be sent out. A commissioner to examine into opium smoking has already been decided upon.

Hoover Party Sails for Alligator Lake

LONG KEY, Fla. (AP)—President Hoover and his party in the Sauntterer, chartered for the presidential fishing party, sailed in the direction of Alligator Lake, 16 miles to the north of Long Key with all members of the party aboard. The lake, local anglers told the President's party, abounds in king and bone fish, red snapper and mackerel. The party also explored Angel Fish Creek and Pawnee Creek, both in the neighborhood of Alligator Lake.

Mrs. Hoover, along with all other members of the vacation party, took a light reel, and, like the Chief Executive and his friends, whipped the waters of the creek.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL ASKS GOW TO REMAIN

Col. Charles R. Gow, postmaster of the Boston district, whose resignation was announced last week, has received a letter from Walter F. Brown, Postmaster-General of the United States, requesting him to continue in office.

Colonel Gow has made no comment on the matter other than that he will go to Washington some time this week to confer with the Postmaster-General in regard to the question.

AIRPORT TAKES OVER NEW UNIT NEXT SATURDAY

Administration Building Not Open to Public Until Another Month

The city has been pushing forward work on the East Boston Airport. The Memorial Administration Building is practically ready for occupancy. Capt. Albert L. Edson, manager of the port, has already unofficially moved his offices into the control tower on top of the building, and the official handing over by the contractors will take place at 5 p. m. Saturday, although the opening to the public will be delayed for another month.

The interior of the new building is sufficiently finished so that its friendly and inviting atmosphere is apparent. The waiting room in particular has none of the stiff formality so common to such rooms. On entering one is struck by the welcoming effect of a large open fireplace and the informality conveyed by broad wooden panels of soft grayish-brown color into which large mirrors have been set at intervals.

Announcement has been made in the City Record that bids are in order for the restaurant which will be located in the new building. This phase of the development is awaited with especial eagerness by the inhabitants of the various hangars.

It is understood that the old hangar standing empty in the middle of the landing field will be removed within the next 10 days. The city has been negotiating for the purchase of the lease to the property on which it stands for several months in order to clear away this last remaining impediment to the complete modernization of the airport.

Captain Edson stated that he understood negotiations had been completed and that the city was now only waiting for bids on the old structure.

SCHOOL HEAD RESIGNS POST IN CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—Dr. Albert B. Meredith, Commissioner of Education since 1920, resigned that post at a meeting of the State Board of Education on Jan. 7, it was learned here Feb. 10.

His resignation will become effective during the summer, and in September he will become professor of educational administration in the school of education of New York University, heading a department of the graduate division of that school.

WET SEEKS CONGRESS NOMINATION IN MAINE

PORTLAND, Me. (AP)—Maine will have an avowed "wet" seeking the nomination for a seat in Congress. Dugald B. Dewar, dealer in investment securities, has announced that he will be a candidate in the June primaries for the Republican nomination for the United States Senate to succeed Arthur R. Gould, Senator from Presque Isle, who is retiring.

Dewar is the third man to enter the race. The others are Ralph O. Brewster of Dexter, former Governor, and Wallace H. White, Representative from Auburn. The Democrats have not yet named their candidate.

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MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED

Restricting Women in Industry Favored

Enactment of legislation to prohibit employment of women and minors after 6 p. m., in all industries, was favored by several speakers at a hearing before the legislative Committee on Labor and Industry at the State House. The bill up for consideration applied only to the leather industry, but speakers asked that the committee report be more general to include all industries.

Charles H. Eglee, representing the Massachusetts Leather Manufacturers' Association, opposed the measure as applied to the leather industry but favored it as applicable to other industries. Women were necessary to the leather manufacturers for economic reasons, he said, as they had shown themselves more capable in many instances than men. He said the measure was only introduced because the labor unions do not want women to be employed in the industry.

Other speakers could not see how passage of the bill would put any great added burden on the leather industry. The textile industry was cited as operating efficiently with the regulation in force. There was practically no opposition to the committee's reporting favorably on a general basis.

Town Water Plants Sold With Utilities

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP) — The Grafton, Millbury and Oxford water companies are included in the sale of the holding of the Atlantic Public Utilities Corporation of Boston to the Eastern States Public Service Corporation of New York, according to an announcement Feb. 11, by A. M. Symonds of Grafton, resident agent of the company in this section.

The new concern, which will be managed by the United States Engineering Corporation of New York, has taken over the holdings of the Atlantic system in Massachusetts as well as in 15 other states. In addition to the Worcester County holdings, the Atlantic served the towns of Provincetown and Salisbury.

Mr. Symonds said he estimated that the sale price of the Atlantic utilities system was about $60,000,000. Chase & Gilbert, Inc., of Boston, formerly owned the Millbury and Grafton water companies, and the Oxford Water Company was recently taken over by the Atlantic interests. The home office of the company will be moved from Boston to New York.

FOREIGN POLICY GROUP TO SCAN NEUTRALITY

At a luncheon of the Foreign Policy Association of Boston, to be held at the Copley-Plaza Hotel on Saturday at 1 p. m., the question to be discussed will be, "Can There Be Neutrals in a Future War?"

The speakers are announced as Charles P. Howland of the Council of Foreign Relations and Yale University; James P. Baxter 3d, assistant professor of history of Harvard University; Raymond L. Buell of the association, and Prof. Manley O. Hudson of Harvard law school.

TOWN ELECTS WOMAN TO THREE POSITIONS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EAST LONGMEADOW, Mass.—Miss Isabella E. Cormier was elected town clerk, treasurer and tax collector at the annual town meeting. She defeated her opponent, Raymond A. Denslow, by 491 to 480 for town clerk and by 483 to 460 for treasurer and collector.

She was the only candidate put forward by her party, the Progressive Citizens, to win election. Miss Cormier was appointed to the three offices temporarily last summer. She is the first woman to hold the triple responsibility in this vicinity.

WESTFIELD RIVER PLANS HEARD BY OFFICIAL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WESTFIELD, Mass.—Frank E. Lyman, Commissioner of Public Works, gave a hearing to directors and other officers of the Westfield River Parkway Association and at its close declared the State was interested in the association's project for beautifying and opening up to public use the entire Westfield River Valley.

Mr. Lyman estimated the project would require $500,000 to complete and warned that this year's state highway budget is already made.

WOMAN APPEALS FOR AMERICAN AID TO HUNGARY

Wife of Field Marshal on Visit to United States on Treaty Mission

An appeal to Americans to support the claims of Hungary for readjustment of the terms of the Trianon Treaty in order to ease some of the burdens of present conditions is made by Mrs. Arpad Guilleaume, wife of a field marshal of the Hungarian army, who is visiting the United States in the interests of her fellow-countrymen.

Mrs. Guilleaume declares that although Count Tisza, Prime Minister of Hungary at the time of the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia, had protested against the ultimatum and had said that "Serbia's political and geographical integrity must be guaranteed," Hungary had been singled out for particularly onerous terms.

By the Treaty of Trianon, Hungary has lost 87 per cent of its forests, 60 per cent of its arable land, practically all its salt, gold, silver and petroleum, and half of its factories. Moreover, the upper parts of the great rivers Danube and Theiss, where the waters have to be regulated for irrigation purposes, have passed into control of Rumania and Czechoslovakia.

Of Hungary's entire territory only 33 per cent remains, with 7,500,000 Hungarians. The other 3,500,000 Hungarians are living in territories torn away from it. According to Mrs. Guilleaume, it is the harsh treatment accorded to those Hungarians separated from their native land, at the hands of countries who are trying to compel them to change their nationality or else to leave the territory, that prevents friendly relations being developed between Hungary and its nighbors.

Mrs. Guilleaume declares that rights guaranteed to Hungarians by the Treaty of Minorities are not being accorded to them. In the part of Hungary given to Czechoslovakia there were 3915 folk schools. In 1928 only 789 remained. There is no Hungarian university for the 1,000,000 Hungarians(and the diplomas taken at Hungarian universities are not recognized. The Rumanians have closed down 357 Hungarian schools in six years. The Rumanians, according to Mrs. Guilleaunie, have forbidden Hungarian sermons and the singing of Hungarian hymns in the churches of the ceded territory.

Mrs. Guilleaume declares that in spite of the loss of territories necessary to Hungary's economic life—territories which are not essential to the countries to which they have been given—Hungary is being compelled to pay war indemnity until 1943, and is punctually fulfilling its obligations.

But the country, she says, remains in chaos. Factories remain in Hungary, while the fields supplying them with raw materials have been given to a neighboring country. Railways have been so cut up that near-by points become inaccessible to each other. In only one place, Sopron, in western Hungary, has a plebiscite been allowed.

Music

"Thaïs"

The second week of Boston's brief season with the Chicago Opera Company opened last night with a superb performance of Massenet's "Thaïs." The cast comprised Mary Garden as Thaïs; Nicias, José Mojica; Athanaël, Vanni-Marcoux; Palémon, Antonio Nicolich; Myrtle, Ada Paggi; Crobyle, Alice d'Hermanoy; Albine, Maria Claessens. Julia Barashkova appeared in Act I as a "Vision" and later joined forces with Ruth Pryor. Harriet Lundgren, Edward Caton, Sven Larsen and the Ballet. Roberto Moranzoni conducted.

With each succeeding presentation of "Thaïs" the conviction is renewed that the music of the opera is largely incidental. Seldom does one recognize an aria or duet to which he would willingly accord a repetition. As a matter of fact, one of the most dramatic moments in the opera is left to the imagination while a solo violin furnishes "atmosphere," beautifully played last night, and well deserving the spontaneous applause given it. Of musical climaxes in the opera there are almost none, but of dramatic portrayals of life one finds an abundance, and therein lies the strength of the opera.

Of course, given an appealing subject, there must also be excellence in interpretation, both histrionically and vocally, and although this work does not demand a prima donna of magnificent voice, it does demand a singing actress of superlative quality, and in this Miss Garden stands alone, for she possesses that rare dramatic instinct too often absent in singers of otherwise excellent ability.

Miss Garden sets a pace difficult for the inexpert to maintain, but Mr. Vanni-Marcoux proved himself a thoroughly convincing Athanaël, never overplaying, always consistent and vocally excellent. Convincing also, although in a different key, was the performance of Mr. Mojica, a most personable Nicias. Miss Paggi and Miss d'Hermanoy were capable and Mme. Claessens was, as always, a convincing figure.

Special mention should be made of the ballet and its principals. The costumes compelled admiration, as did the dances themselves; a ballet of which any opera company might well be proud, and a performance of the opera itself which brings another mark of credit to the conducting of Mr. Moranzoni. G. M. S.

New Chapel Started at Trinity College

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—Construction on the new chapel for Trinity College, into the walls of which will go stones taken from sister Trinities at Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin and an ancient English church, has just been started here under the direction of Frohman, Bobb and Little, of Boston, the architects. William G. Mather '77 of Cleveland, a trustee of the college, is the donor of the chapel.

In design, the crypt is of Norman architecture, giving a sense of fundamental strength and solidity. The architecture in general is Gothic, after the manner of the English college chapels. The nave is in the style of the early thirteenth century, and the choir is that of the late thirteenth century.

The chapel itself will seat about 300 men in the choir, with the addition of 300 more outside of the rood screen. Built against the tower will be an outdoor pulpit, for use in connection with open air services on the campus. Although the estimated time of construction is two years, the college administration hopes that some use of the building can be had during the commencement week of 1931.

EVERETT MAN WINS MEDAL FOR BRAVERY

George F. Brock of Everett, Mass., has received a bronze medal awarded by the Massachusetts Humane Society for bravery when he staved off the attack of a dog from children last September in Everett. Mr. Brock has the distinction of being the holder of two of the society's medals, having been awarded a silver medal three years ago for valor when he saved two boys from drowning in the waters near Sandy Beach.

Ellery H. Clark, secretary of the organization, who made the presentation of the award said that it is an unusual distinction to hold two medals, especially when the deeds of valor took place both on water and on land.

LIQUOR-ARREST BILL FOUND UNNECESSARY

A bill to permit the arrest of drunken motorcar drivers without a warrant was defeated in the Massachusetts Senate yesterday. Senators opposed to the bill contended that police officers are now empowered to make drunkenness arrests without warrants. The proposed law, they said, was unnecessary.

The House adopted an adverse report on an amended bill to provide that one of the associate civil service commissioners should be a representative of labor.

G. O. P. PUBLICITY MAN NAMED

WASHINGTON (AP)—Claudius H. Huston, chairman of the Republican National Committee, announced Feb. 8 that James L. West, an active newspaper man for 15 years in Washington, had been appointed director of publicity for the committee.

GOLF COURSE WELCOMES BIRDS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—In an attempt to provide a bird sanctuary, the municipal golf course here has been equipped with 100 bird houses, suitable for different breeds of birds as well as shelves for small varieties.

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$3,000,000 SCHOOL FOR VOCATIONS URGED IN STATE

Advocates Declare Demand for Trade Technicians Far Exceeds Supply

Establishment of a state vocational school in Massachusetts at a cost of $3,000,000 was urged before the Legislative Committee on Education at a hearing today.

William J. McDonald, Boston real estate dealer, supported the bill for the proposed school, which calls for erection of the school upon filled-in land between Orient Heights and Revere Beach.

Mr. McDonald said that he and a group of associates would contribute $250,000 to the project if the bill were passed. The land, he told the committee, would be sold at a price to be fixed by the State.

Prof. Edward F. Miller of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, declared that the demand for technically trained men is at present greater than the supply.

William C. Crawford, president of the Boston Trade School, told the committee that the superintendents of industrial plants in the United States were recruited largely among foreign-trained experts. American trained men, he said, were filling the lesser positions, indicating the need for development of added vocational training.

Representatives of the American Federation of Labor requested extension of the hearing in order to present arguments against the bill. Their contentions will be heard at the adjourned session, Feb. 21.

The legislative Committee on Agriculture was urged to approve a bill to give the Worcester County Trustees for Aid to Agriculture the authority to provide training in agriculture, and household and practical arts.

A. W. Prince of Ashburnham told the committee that the Worcester County Selectmen's Association favored the measure as an aid to proper development of the farming sections. The cost, he said, would be from 5 to 10 cents a year for each taxpayer.

Regulation of out-of-state charities which solicit funds in Massachusetts was urged by Joseph E. Warren, Attorney-General before the Committee on Legal Affairs. Under the present law, he said, the State has no authority to investigate the activities of these solicitations. He recommended that they be placed under the same laws that govern charitable institutions within the State.

DOUKHOBORS IN CANADA IN SOVIET PAY, IS CLAIM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—Doukhobors of British Columbia, who fomented disturbances in the interior of British Columbia last fall, are in the pay of the Soviet Government of Russia, Dr. L. E. Borden, member for Nelson, declared in the Provincial Legislature here. Dr. Borden emphasized, however, that the great majority of the Doukhobors were law-abiding, useful citizens.

Only a small sect of agitators shared in the demonstrations held around Nelson in the autumn, he said, adding that this outbreak was more serious than most people in British Columbia realized.

ACCOUNTANTS TO MEET

Boston Chapter, National Association of Cost Accountants, will hear Merton L. Emerson, consulting engineer, talk on "The Effect of Salesmen's Incentives on Selling Costs and Company's Profits" at the Engineers Club Feb. 12. The meeting is the first of two sessions dealing with the general subject of costs of distribution.

MAYORS DISCUSS TAXES

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—Members of a special commission of the New Hampshire Mayors' Club, meeting here, deliberated on the tax revision program, to be submitted to the special session of the Legislature on Feb. 18. At the close of the conference it was announced that no statement could be issued until the other members of the club had been consulted. Timber tax exemption and the personal income tax were among the subjects discussed.

Boston University Gives Three Plays

Gov. and Mrs. Frank G. Allen, Lieut.-Gov. and Mrs. William S. Youngman, and Mrs. Alvan T. Fuller are among a disinguished list of patrons for the three one-act plays written by Elizabeth Lawton of Newton which are to be given tonight in Jordan Hall under the sponsorship of the Women's Council of Boston University.

The plays, all in English, are, "LaLoca," "Lava," and "The Moon Moth," and are under the personal direction of Clayton D. Gilbert, head of the dramatic department of the New England Conservatory of Music.

Each year Mrs. Lawton brings out a number of plays. "Lava" and "The Moon Moth," are fresh from her pen. The theme of "Lava" is: "Faith that removes mountains." A number of prominent artists have contributed their services for the affair. Miss Mae Ediss, formerly of the Copley Players, has the lead in "Lava"; Ann Eagleston Kydd of Lexington, the principal rôle in "The Moon Moth," and Miss Dulcie James of Malden, the lead in "LaLoca."

Others in the casts include Florence Close Gale of Cambridge, Lorraine Foat Holmes of Auburndale, Miss Amalia Raspe of Cambridge, Ernest Bonanno of Somerville, Hugh Wallace Smith of Melrose, Francis Feeney of West Newton, Hugh Ardale of Jamaica Plain, and Norman I. Strauss. The lighting is under the direction of R. T. Ayers, costumes by Alfred Kew, scenery by George A. McFadden and the Italian and Spanish furniture was loaned for the occasion by the Carbone brothers of Boylston Street.

Skating Celebrities to Appear in Benefit

Miss Sonja Henie of Norway and Karl Schafer of Austria, as well as Miss Beatrix Loughran of New York, Miss Maribel Y. Vinson of Winchester, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Brunet of France, Roger F. Turner of Milton, and Mrs. Theresa Weld Blanchard and Nathaniel W. Niles of Boston are among the skating celebrities who are taking part in the International Skating Carnival that is being given for the benefit of a local charity on Feb. 12 at the Boston Arena.

Sonja at 17 is a veteran in skating circles; she began a competitive career when a very young girl. At 11 she represented Norway at the Olympic Games and has competed regularly ever since in national and international events. All told she has won an Olympic title, eight Norwegian championships, and has been world champion for the last three years.

Karl Schafer of Austria is the second ranking man in the world. He is 20 and was on the 1928 Olympic figure skating and also swimming teams. He has won in the last six years more than 200 firsts and 100 seconds in his chosen sports. Last year he won the European championship and was a close second to Grafstrom, the present world champion.

Governor Allen Gets Pie on 200-Year-Old Plate

Dressed in the costume of 1861, Mrs. Mabelle Blake Wix of East Lynn today presented to Governor Allen a large mince pie that had been baked in a plate more than 200 years old.

Mrs. Wix explained to the Governor that her brother, Harold F. Blake, was Abraham Lincoln's messenger. The mince pie, which the Governor said he would eat with pleasure, was wrapped in a box bearing a large portrait of Lincoln.

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ANOTHER EDISON 'BRIGHT BOY' CONTEST SOON

Inventor, Granting Annual Interview, Answers Questionnaire

FORT MYERS, Fla. (AP)—According to his annual custom, Thomas A. Edison gave newspaper men his usual interview on Feb. 11.

Seating himself in his office, Mr. Edison took a stub of a pencil from his pocket and sharpened it with a pencil sharpener. The reporters handed his 25 written questions.

As he saw the questionnaire, the inventor threw up his hands, gave a low whistle and said "let's have them."

While Mr. Edison was writing the answers, the announcement was made that he will soon offer another scholarship similar to the contest held recently to select the youth best qualified for research.

As the inventor proceeded with his answers to the questions, a small log fire, burning brightly in the fireplace, threw flickers of light over numerous chemical bottles and other paraphernalia. In the office which serves as Mr. Edison's workshop were a work bench, scales, a cot and other furnishings used by the inventor in his daily routine.

Dr. Hamilton Holt, president of Rollins College, speaking at the dedication of the Edison memorial tablet in the City Park, said: "The time has long since passed when any man or institution can add to the honors of Thomas A. Edison, for he has honored his fellow men far beyond their power to repay it."

Factual Thinkers Favored

Answering the reporters' questions, Mr. Edison declared that the biggest thing the American people can accomplish the next year is to "pay more attention to engineers than to politicians."

Queried as usual on his attitude toward aviation, Mr. Edison said he believed "more experimenting to increase safety" should be made before "commercializing too much."

"Do you think a young man graduated from high school will derive greater benefit by spending four years in a modern university or by entering business immediately?" he was asked.

"The way things are today," Mr. Edison replied, "I should say enter business."

Electricity Mere Babe?

"At what age do you consider the electrical development is today: Childhood, adolescence, maturity or old age?"

"Childhood," was the laconic answer.

"What will become of the common laborer when the full automatic machine eliminates hand work?"

"He will own a home and a lot of things, providing alcohol doesn't intervene."

Cronies Hunt Rubber

While scores of congratulatory messages were received and wire neighbors arranged a celebratio Mr. Edison apparently found greatest pleasure in the presen two old cronies, Henry Fo Harvey Firestone. They are "t partners," he says, in the r rubber experiments, and the t or had much to relate to both regarding the progress made since the three last met in the fall, when the fiftieth anniversary of his invention of the incandescent lamp was observed with elaborate ceremonies at Dearborn, Mich.

Important tests of the use of goldenrod in the production of domestic rubber are expected soon, according ot Mr. Edison's laboratory assistants. The inventor has spent an average of 10 hours a day working and reading during his winter's stay here in connection with his rubber research. Mr. Ford stopped at Savannah, Ga., last week en route here to inspect Edison rubber plants growing there on the motor maker's 22,000-acre farm.

GOVERNORS AT LUNCHEON

Governor Allen will entertain at luncheon on Thursday at 1 o'clock, Parker House, Gov. Fred Warren Green of Michigan, Commander-in-Chief of the United Spanish War Veterans.

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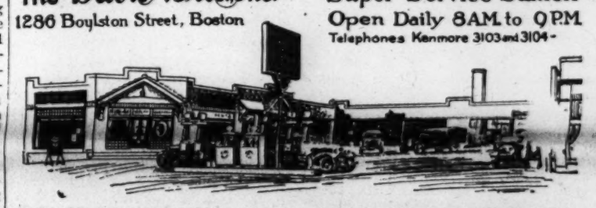

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WAR TRAINING FOR STUDENTS IS DENOUNCED

Women Speakers Say Military Policy Is Inconsistent With Peace Move

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—Abolition of military training in schools and colleges is as important to the peace movement as reduction in armament, said Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and Miss Agnes McPhail, member of the Canadian Parliament, speaking at the annual luncheon of the Committee on Militarism in Education.

"Training for war in the schools is inconsistent with the pledge to renounce war made by the United States in the Kellogg pact," said Mrs. Catt. Labeling military training in schools as "absolutely wrong and ridiculous," Mrs. Catt continued, "We have a treaty which renounces war. We have agreed to settle international differences by some peaceful method and not by force. Training for war in the schools is absolutely inconsistent with this policy."

Miss McPhail, who was introduced as "the woman who has led the movement to abolish military training in Canadian schools and colleges, and the only woman member of the disarmament commission of the League of Nations," pled for "disarmament of minds," and for the establishment of national departments of peace.

Referring to the unarmed boundary line between the United States and Canada, Miss McPhail said, "the United States and Canada experimented with disarmament on land and sea and found it good, with a resultant sense of security on both sides of the border, which is not found anywhere else in the world except in Scandinavia."

John Nevin Sayre, vice-chairman of the committee, who presided, said that "mental disarmament must precede physical disarmament." Tucker P. Smith, executive secretary, described the efforts to stimulate interest in military training in a score of cities, and Dr. Alvin C. Goddard, executive secretary of the World Peace Commission of the Methodist Episcopal church, characterized student military training as "a subtle means of militarizing the mind of youth."

Building in New York Adds to Employment

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—The building program undertaken by New York State has already begun to show results in improving the employment situation, Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt announced after a survey of state employment bureau figures. He envisaged a still greater upward movement as the program and general business activity gather headway in the spring and summer.

The Governor announced that 100 additional employees are being added to the state labor bureau to investigate labor conditions and plan some method of improvement, and that Frances Perkins, State Industrial Commissioner, is laying before employers a plan to reduce employment for workers rather than to eliminate jobs.

As a third step in his program, Governor Roosevelt said his agricultural advisory commission is urging farmers to hire as many workers as possible for the spring planting season.

WASHBURN RETURNS FROM AUSTRIAN POST

NEW YORK (AP)—Albert H. Washburn of Middleboro, Mass., United States Minister to Austria and professor of international law at Dartmouth College, returned Feb. 11 with Mrs. Washburn on the liner Mauretania.

He will go directly to Washington, where he will report to the State Department. Mr. Washburn, who was appointed in 1922 by the late Warren G. Harding, then President, as the first Minister to Austria since the World War, is to be succeeded shortly by Gilchrist Baker Stockton of Florida. He declined to make any statement as to his future plans or as to whether he expects to remain in the diplomatic service.

PENNSYLVANIA CHURCH OF 1740 TO BE RESTORED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARRISBURG, Pa. — Reconstruction work is to be started this spring on one of the oldest Presbyterian places of worship in Pennsylvania, Paxton Church, situated just east of this city, where the old stone church is to be restored as it appeared when built in 1740.

Most of the remodeling will be confined to the interior of the church, since that part of the structure has been changed several times during the building's history. The exterior of the church building is practically the same as it was almost two centuries ago.

102 Indictments Start Cleanup in Oklahoma

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Blanket indictments charging liquor law violations against 102 city and county officials, business men and others in the federal investigation of lawless conditions in Pottawatomie County have resulted in 25 defendants pleading guilty and turning government witnesses in the court trials here.

This has been followed by the promise of a committee of citizens from that county to co-operate fully with the government attorneys in their effort to clean up liquor conditions. The trial is believed here to be one of the biggest single actions of this type the Government has attempted, and accusations reach even into the Oklahoma State House.

W. O. Gordon, Assistant Attorney-General, resigned immediately following testimony by Homer Knappenberger, former Mayor of Earlsboro, concerning "hush money" alleged to have been paid the state official. Clarence Burdette, former chief of police of Earlsboro, also testified against Gordon, who now faces charges of accepting a bribe in Seminole County.

Testimony was introduced in blanket form by the Government, the entire story being told by witnesses from the stand, but with each one of the defendants mentioned individually. Each defense attorney in turn stated his client's case and then introduced testimony. The indictment covered 26 overt acts. A ring is alleged to have been established by officers, with a standard price for liquor, a common source, and frequent raids conducted on those "dealers" who failed tribute.

ENGINEERING LEADS AT STATE COLLEGE

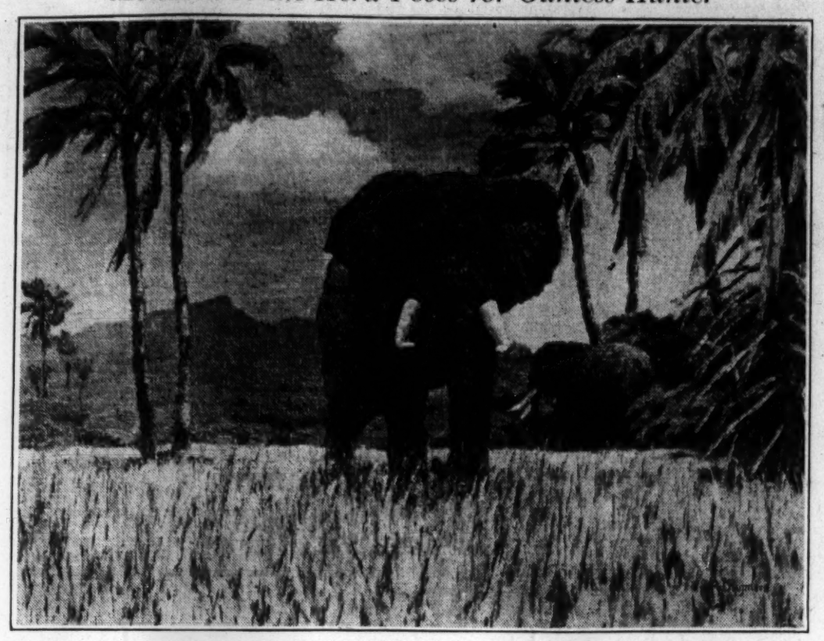
STATE COLLEGE, Pa.—More students at the Pennsylvania State College are interested in engineering than in any other profession, figures compiled by the registrar reveal. Next to the school of engineering, with its enrollment of 1119, comes the school of liberal arts with 941, agriculture ranking third with 705.

Commerce and finance lead with 472 students, and arts and letters stand a close second with 469. The next most popular course is electrical engineering with 358. Forestry has the greatest number of students in the school of agriculture, 113 being enrolled.

MEXICAN AIR HEAD NAMED

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Col. Roberto Fierro, widely known Mexican flier, who made good-will trips to the United States and Mexico, has been appointed head of civil aviation in the communications department. He will take the post of Guillermo Villaseña, who goes to another position.

Monarch of the Herd Poses for Gunless Hunter



"An African Elephant," Painted by Maj. A. Radclyffe Dugmore, One of Natural History Series Exhibited in Boston.

Many Bizarre Adventures Lie Behind Explorer's Art Exhibit

Major Dugmore Penetrating African Wilds, in Search of Subjects for Camera Rather Than Gun, Captures Unusual Color Effects

It is Maj. A. Radclyffe Dugmore's custom to tramp through Africa without firearms, looking, among other things, for elephants to paint and photograph.

Some time ago a wild elephant reversed the story and started looking for Major Dugmore. But she didn't find him because he lay on the ground beneath her head, keeping very, very still. Had the elephant stepped forward——

But it didn't; it backed up, went away from there, and the Major was able to complete the paintings in the African series which have just been hung in the Casson galleries, in Boston.

"It was," Major Dugmore said, "a very exciting 15 minutes despite the fact that I didn't move an eyelid. She actually fanned me with her huge ears, and, believe me, I needed it!

"Getting along with wild animals depends on two things—knowledge of them and the ability to remain calm no matter what happens. I've photographed lions at a distance of six yards and in all my African experience I've only had to shoot three times. Most times I carry no weapon but I always go along.

"The explanation of the elephant is simple. The elephant smells through her trunk. She caught the human scent, but was holding her trunk high. The breeze blew my scent past and she didn't know where I was."

Only when he is lying beneath an elephant or in wait for a photograph of water buck or zebra does Major Dugmore remain still for any length of time. In all his career he has never passed 12 consecutive months in the same locality. His father was a British army officer and "moved about quite a bit." When still a youth the major sailed his father's 52-ton yacht across the Atlantic. He studied art at the Bell' Arte in Naples and the Academy of Design in New York. Then, to fit himself for the work of interpreting the beauties of the animal world to the public, he engaged in an intensive study of natural history.

Painting in a high key, Major Dugmore uses vivid colors but with the restraint dictated by a faithful presentation of the original. In one painting of a lion which is included in the Boston exhibit, the sky is not blue, but green. And yet its accuracy is attested by authentic descriptions of the African dawn in which this unusual shade is one of the outstanding characteristics.

In addition to his African work, Major Dugmore has painted mountain goats in the Canadian Rockies, geese in flight above Long Island, birds all along the eastern coast, caribou in Newfoundland, and beaver in the woods of the United States and Canada. His book, "Romance of the Caribou," was the result of 10 years of study of this rapidly disappearing animal. He devoted 16 years to the study of the beaver.

Major Dugmore and his family are "constantly going somewhere." Mail reaches him at a club in London or a club in New York and frequently follows him around the globe. His next journey will be to Africa to make a "talkie." He has made numerous silent pictures of African life, but the sound film is a new departure.

Major Dugmore's exhibit in the Casson galleries will continue until Feb. 23.

Noisy New Yorkers May Face Set Fines

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The committee on practical remedies of the Noise Abatement Commission, under the leadership of Charles C. Burlingham, president of the Bar Association of the City of New York, has drawn up a tentative schedule of fines for violations of the proposed noise abatement amendment to the city charter.

Under the proposed schedule of fines, automobile drivers, truck drivers and deliverymen would be fined $2 for unnecessary noises, and the same rate would apply to ash and garbage collectors. A fine of $1 would be levied against owners of radio loudspeakers operated to the annoyance of neighbors, and the hosts of noisy parties continuing after midnight would be fined $2.

A noisy pet would make its owner subject to a fine of 50 cents. The committee recommends that the fine be doubled for offenses after 11 p. m. Offenders would receive a ticket similar to those now given for traffic violations.

Actors' Group Plans Contract Revisions

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—Plans are under way to revise the standard contract for free-lance artists adopted two years ago by the actors' and producers' branches of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, and in force in the studios of the Los Angeles district since that time.

The original contract which was the subject of considerable discussion during the strike of the Actors' Equity Association last summer, has been twice revised and amended, and the present revision is carrying out the policy of making alterations and improvements in the contract as production conditions change, due to the rapid development of the talking picture, it was announced by Cecil B. DeMille, president of the academy.

"The purpose of both groups in the conference has been to bring the contract up to date in its provisions and to secure, so far as is humanly possible, the utmost fairness in working conditions, equitable and just to both actors and producers," Mr. DeMille stated.

RUSSIANS HERE TO LET $18,000,000 CONTRACTS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Two Soviet commissions expecting to spend $18,000,000 in this country have arrived here on the Ile de France, of the French Line.

The leader of one expects to place contracts worth $10,000,000 for the construction of six or seven chemical factories near Moscow, and the leader of the other said that contracts for $8,000,000 will be made here for the equipment of a power station in Moscow. The chemical commission consists of J. Talaloff and Prof. D. Eghis, while the electrical commission consists of Boris A. Barsoucoff and W. Ianowitzky.

AGE DISCRIMINATION BARRED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Refusal of employment because of age to any person of more than 45 years is made a misdemeanor in a bill introduced by Edward S. Moran Jr. (D.), Assemblyman from Brooklyn. Mr. Moran said industrial employers were raising an age barrier, and that there was need of halting such discrimination.

Coal Sent From American Mines to Smelt Iron Ores of Brazil

Exchange of Basic Resources to Develop Commerce of Two Continents—Investment of $200,000,000 Planned by Group Allied With U. S. Steel

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Contracts have been signed, the State Department is informed, under which $200,000,000 of United States capital will be used to develop the rich iron ore resources of Brazil. Work on this great project will be begun at once, it is reported.

The transaction is between the Itabira Iron Company, a Brazilian corporation, and a financial group associated with the United States Steel Corporation. The purpose of the undertaking is to link up the extensive ore deposits of the State of Minas Geraes in Brazil with the vast coal supplies of North America. The Brazilian mines will be equipped entirely with American machinery as will be the furnaces and mills.

Brazil's iron deposits are estimated at about 8,000,000,000 tons. Most of the ore is concentrated in the vicinity of the projected mines and is surrounded by the necessary fluxing ores, required for steel making. In addition the Doce River falls possess vast water power potentialities.

Concession Approved

The Itabira company's concession from the State of Minas Geraes has been approved by the National Brazilian Congress. State Department economists express themselves favorably upon the transaction holding that it is highly profitable to both parties. They point out that the Brazilian ore assays a metallic content of approximately 67 per cent, as against approximately 47 per cent for Lake Superior ore.

Government authorities here view the Itabira agreement as perhaps the most important development in the world steel industry in more than a decade. Although long known to contain the richest and most extensive undeveloped ore deposits in the world, the Minas Gereas ranges have not heretofore figured in world iron economy because state regulations prohibited export of the ore, and no coal is available locally for fabrication.

600,000 Tons of Coal

Brazil's proposed steel mills will have a capacity of 150,000 tons of rolled iron annually. This production will require approximately 600,000 tons of United States coal, which will be paid for by shipments of iron ore to American mills. Under this gigantic system of international barter, carriers will sail southward with United States coal and northward with Brazilian ore. Through the assurance of having capacity cargoes, every voyage, transportation costs, it is asserted, will be reduced to a minimum, thus further widening the advantages to be derived from the transaction.

A group of 20 United States engineers have already set up headquarters at Baixo Guandu, in the Doce River section of Minas Geraes, it is reported. From this base they will survey an extension of the Victoria-Minas railway to the Atlantic seaboard at Santa Cruz, a distance of about 300 miles north of Rio de Janeiro.

Santa Cruz will be equipped with port facilities capable of handling 20,000-ton cargo vessels. Modern mechanical equipment for loading and unloading the giant ore carriers will be provided at the new port. At the center of the proposed mining operations, 200 miles inland, a new city of a thousand workmen's dwellings is already being laid out. Preliminary surveys indicate that the railroad, port and mining construction projects will give employment to more than 15,000 native workers.

Poe Society to Save Philadelphia Shrine

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

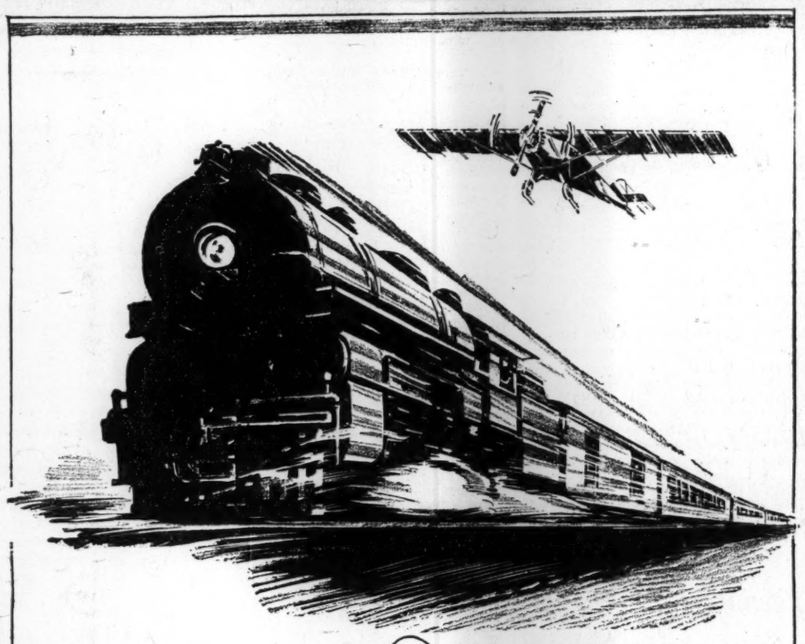
PHILADELPHIA — Edgar Allan Poe's "rose-covered cottage," which now stands in an overshadowed section of North Seventh Street, Philadelphia, hemmed in and almost lost by the growth of industry, is to be made a literary shrine, according to plans being made by the Edgar Allan Poe Memorial Society.

Philadelphia thus, will take its place with New York, Baltimore, Richmond and Charlottesville, Va., where houses in which Poe lived and worked at various times in his literary career have been preserved.

This rambling brick, three-story house at present is far from representing the atmosphere in which Poe visualized it as a rose covered cottage, but it was there, according to the society historians, that the writer did some of his most notable work. Poe lived there when he came to Philadelphia to be assistant editor of the Gentleman's Magazine.

FOSHAY SHIP COMPANY SOLD

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. (AP) — Controlling interest in the Northland Transportation Company, a W. B. Foshay ocean shipping property, has been purchased by a group of Seattle and Alaska shipping men. The principal property of the company is the steel motorship, W. B. Foshay, which was building in a Seattle shipyard when the Foshay company went into receivership.



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WOMEN'S GROUP FAVORS CIVIL RULE IN HAITI

Peace League Urges Study of Social Background, and Co-operation

Focusing of effort and thought on a constructive attitude of co-operation between all elements in Haiti, and President Hoover's Haitian commission, was urged at a meeting of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom in Boston.

It was declared that the greatest need for a satisfactory solution of the problem is an understanding on the part of agents and agencies of the United States Government, of the distinctive social and mental background of the Haitian people. Speakers who have studied the situation at first-hand said that less military force, and more freedom for the Haitians to develop along the lines of their own type of culture, are essential to restoration of peace and confidence.

Mrs. Addie W. Hunton, chairman of the inter-racial committee of the national league, and a member of the commission that organization sent to Haiti to investigate conditions in 1926, placed consideration of the unique social and intellectual background of the Haitians above political and economic questions.

"The methods used in Haiti by the United States Government have not reached the hearts of the Haitian people," Mrs. Hunton said. "At this time, when President Hoover has recognized the need for a satisfactory solution of the problem, the establishment of amicable relations in Haiti is of prime importance. Application of economic or political systems that have proved satisfactory in the United States, or even in Cuba or the Philippines, is not what Haiti needs.

Miss Emelie Balch, president of the national league, said that the motives which led to the Haitian occupation are no longer a determining factor in continued control by the United States there. Miss Balch expressed the hope that President Hoover's commission will recommend withdrawal of the military forces, and the setting up of civilian agencies to help the Haitians, until that nation can be left to conduct its own affairs. Miss Balch headed the investigating committee to Haiti in 1926.

Dr. Alain Locke, professor of philosophy at Howard University, declared that military rule in Haiti, the suppression of the Haitian press, and support of the régime of President Borno, should be modified. The economic advantages which Haiti enjoys under the United States occupation could be more satisfactorily obtained under civilian rule, he said. He also stated that an educational system more indigenous to Haiti is required.

The Opera Season

Tuesday, Feb. 11—Bizet's "Carmen," with Mmes. Olszewska, Burke; Messrs. Maison, Formichi, Cotreuil. Conductor: Cooper.

Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 12—Wagner's "Tannhäuser," with Mmes. Raisa, Leider, Freund; Messrs. Strack, Bonelli, Kipnis. Conductor: Polacco.

Wednesday evening, Feb. 12—Verdi's "La Traviata," with Mme. Muzio; Messrs. Hackett, Inghilleri. Conductor: Moranzoni.

Thursday, Feb. 13—Debussy's "Pelléas and Mélisande," with Mmes. Garden, Claessens, Freund; Messrs. Mojica, Marcoux, Cotreuil. Conductor: Polacco.

Friday, Feb. 14—Beethoven's "Fidelio," with Mmes. Leider, Kersting, Messrs. Maison, Ringling, Baromeo. Conductor: Cooper.

Saturday afternoon, Feb. 15—Massenet's "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame," with Miss Garden; Messrs. Formichi, Cotreuil, Ritch, Ringling, Defrere. Conductor Polacco. A ballet to follow.

Saturday evening, Feb. 15—Verdi's "Il Trovatore," with Mmes. Muzio, Van Gordon; Messrs. Cortis, Inghilleri, Lazzari. Conductor: Moranzoni.

MOUNTAIN FACE OF WASHINGTON IS NEARLY DONE

(Continued from Page 1)

space 90 by 130 feet, they must be legible for a distance of three miles.

Deep snows and intense cold recently caused unscheduled cessation of the drilling. The sculptors had worked into the winter, spurred by the hope that the figures of "The Father of His Country" and of Thomas Jefferson might be officially unveiled next Independence Day. Those of Lincoln and Roosevelt would be completed later.

Highly skilled workmen clamber over the great granite figure of Washington. On the precipitous mountain brow, 1000 feet in the air, they have etched a stern face against a background of gray and white. Pneumatic drills are used as needles by these intrepid etchers in stone. They do not sit calmly in a warm studuio, but their stool is a none too comfortable sling which dangles down the face of the pinnacle, while wintry winds whistle and whine.

The extent of this enterprise, being carried out under the direction of Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor, may be gained from the fact that the carved face of Washington extends 60 feet in length from chin to upper part of the forehead. Mr. Borglum has completed his model for the face of Jefferson, and this will be carved next on the mountain.

Recent publication of the first annual report to Congress by the Mount Rushmore Memorial Commission, through its president, J. S. Cullinan, Houston, Texas, and the announcement of Calvin Coolidge's willingness to compose the historical inscription for the memorial, brought to the Black Hills people the realization that before another winter, the monument will have taken on the importance of a national shrine, viewed by thousands of tourists who visit the Black Hills each season, and that at the end of four years they will possess one of the most stupendous art accomplishments of the world.

VERMONT PRODUCES 1,500,000 YULE TREES

MONTPELIER, Vt. (AP)—Vermont supplied more than 1,500,000 trees for yuletide celebrations in the homes of United States in 1929.

Reports received at the office of the State Commissioner of Forestry showed 601 carloads of trees, each car averaging between 2500 and 3000 trees, were shipped from the State during the last holiday season. Seventeen carloads of boughs also were shipped.

HIGHWAY RECEIPTS GROW

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—An increase of $522,731 over the receipts during the same period a year ago was noted in the receipts of the Connecticut state highway fund in the six months ending Jan. 31. The highway fund balance on Jan. 31 totaled $2,221,430, an increase of $729,738 over the balance on the same date last year.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Talk by Mrs. Alice Foote MacDougall of New York, well-known business executive, on "Work," auspices Business and Professional Women's Club, Clubhouse, 7:30.

Boston Square and Compass Club: rehearsal, Boston Square and Compass Club Choir, Clubhouse, 8.

Dinner meeting, Boston Credit Men's Association, talks by Capt. J. Milton State of Toronto, Canada, on "Canadian Travelogue," and Franklin H. Wentworth, secretary of the National Fire Prevention Association, on "The Boston Fire Survey: Its Significance," music by the Boston Credit Men's Glee Club, 6:30, Copley-Plaza; dinner, New England Railroad Club, Swiss Room, 6:30.

Presentation of Boston Tercentenary Pageant by Somerville Federation of Women's Church Societies, Unitarian Hall, Highland Avenue, Somerville, 8.

Recital by students of the preparatory course, Faelten Pianoforte School, Faelten Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue, 8.

Boston Y. M. C. A.; meeting, Huntington Club, Young Men's Club Room, 8:30; meeting, Dolphins Club, Young Men's Club Room, 9.

West Roxbury Citizens' Association; monthly dinner, Brotherhood (Congregational) Assembly Hall, 6:30.

Harvard University; geological conference, talks by Ian Campbell and H. J. Fraser, Mineralogical Lecture Room, University Museum, 8.

Theaters

Copley—"The Middle Watch," 8:15.
Colonial—"Simple Simon," Ed Wynn, 8:15.
Majestic—"Babes in Toyland," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Hotel Statler; musicale in series of Boston Morning Musicales, Ballroom, 10; luncheon, Lions Club, Parlor D, 12:30; luncheon, Rotary Club of Boston, Salle Moderne, 12:30; luncheon, Independent Oil Men, 12:30.

Recital by Frances Archer '30 assisted by George Pratt, Faelten Pianoforte School, Faelten Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue, 11:30.

Harvard University; lecture on Great Authors, "Homer," by Prof. C. N. Jackson, Emerson D, 4:30.

Women's City Club of Boston; talk by Alain Locke, professor of philosophy, Howard University, on "Self-Emancipation and the Negro," Clubhouse, 3:15.

Children's Museum of Boston; school lecture by Donna B. Folant on "Sailing the Bluest Seas," Lecture Hall, 10; lecture on "Let's Talk About the Weather," by Miss Madalene S. Sawyer, Lecture Hall, 11; lecture by Miss Sawyer, Lecture Hall, 12:15; lecture on "The Story of the Earthworm," by Miss Sawyer, Lecture Hall, 1:30; notebook club meeting, Lecture Hall of Museum, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 2:15.

Hotel Statler, concert, Rosa Ponselle, soprano, 11:00.

Current Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open daily from 9 to 4:30 except Monday, when the museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Books illustrated by Auguste Lepere, lent by William A. Sargent; eighteenth century French color prints, lent by Robert Treat Paine 2d; etchings by Rembrandt; etchings by Daniel Chodowiecki; etchings by Charles Keene; contemporary American etchings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee of 25 cents. Sundays from 1 to 4 with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge — Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions: Maya art, lent by the Peabody Museum; exhibition of etchings of Rembrandt van Rijn; exhibition of early Chinese pottery and rubbings of Chinese stone of the Han Dynasty, from the Charles Bain Hoyt collection. Loan exhibition of Persian paintings, through Feb. 13.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Statuettes of interest to children by Bashka Paeff. Also exhibition of etchings of dogs, by Marguerite Kirmse. Through Feb. 15.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Oils and water colors of Bermuda and New England, by Frank Carson. Through Feb. 13.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Wood engravings after Winslow Homer. Through Feb. 15. Also colored prints by T. S. Simonds. Through Feb. 15.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Annual Winter Exhibition of Contemporary American Oil Paintings. Through Feb. 15.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings by Elizabeth Piutti-Barth. Through Feb. 15.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Prints by modern American and Continental etchers. Through Feb. 15.

Goodman's Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Fifteenth century woodcuts. Through Feb. 28.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Portraits by Martha Crocker; landscapes by Arthur Gibbes Burton. Water colors at Palestone by Aron Gelman. Through Feb. 15.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Prints by Malcolm Osborne, Martin Hardie and Francis Dodd. Through month of February.

Boston Society of Independent Artists, 40 Joy Street—Fourth annual exhibition, Feb. 9 through 28. Open Sundays 3:30 to 6; weekdays, 11 to 6.

Myles Standish Galleries, Myles Standish Hotel, Kenmore Square—Miscellaneous exhibition of oils, water colors and pastels by American artists; water colors of Italy by G. T. Chan; chalk drawings by Robert Strong Woodward. Through Feb. 15.

N. M. Rivers Studio, 600 Boylston Street—Paintings of New England landscapes by Bertus Pietersz. Through Feb. 15.

J. F. Olsson Gallery, 43 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Water colors and etchings by Sears Gallagher. Through March 1.

Mrs. Pancoast's Gallery, 154 Newbury Street—Paintings by "moderns," Kroll, Brumback, Sloan, Karfiol and others. Through Feb. 15.

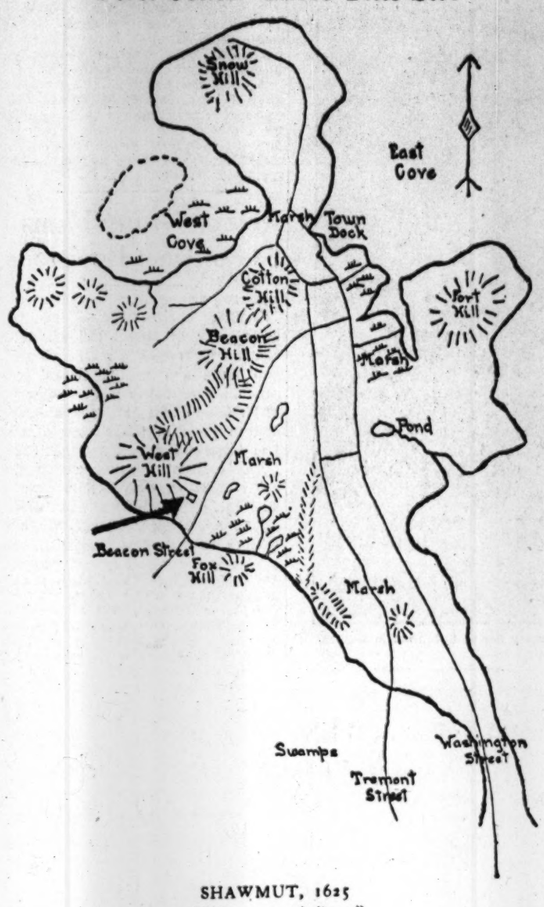
Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Water colors by six members of guild. Through Feb. 15.

Vital Studio, 204-209 Pierce Building, Copley Square—Paintings, water colors and pastels.

Doll and Richards, 128 Newbury Street—Paintings of ships by Frank Vining Smith. Through Feb. 11.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Admission free. Open daily 9 to 5; Sundays 1:30 to 5. Holidays all day. Exhibits from world-wide sources of natural history and the people of many lands not to be seen elsewhere in Greater Boston and some not in New England. A general museum with adapted activities for all ages. Objects clarified by story labels and special arrangement, include animals, birds of all countries, butterflies of the world, insects, sea life, rocks and minerals, dolls of all countries and costumes and colonial doll house cases telling the stories of Japan, China, Egypt, India, North American Indians, Latin America, the Philippines, Greenland, Early America. Mildred E. Manter, director.

First Settler Chose This Site



SHAWMUT, 1625
(Modern streets indicated)

Reprinted by Permission From "The Real Founders of New England," by Charles K. Bolton

The Heavy Arrow Points to the Approximate Site of the Rev. William Blaxton's House and Also Presumably His Spring. The Point Is Today Approximately at the Corner of Spruce Street and Beacon Street. The Recent Sinking of Land Caused by the Spring Was Under the Sidewalk of the Mall at This Same Point.

Blaxton Memorial to Be Combined With Gateway Into Boston Common

Authority has been given to the Boston park department to prepare plans for combination of the proposed memorial to the Rev. William Blaxton, first permanent white inhabitant of Shawmut, with a gateway into Boston Common from Spruce Street.

The move will include the possibility of connecting the Blaxton memorial by a pipe line with an underground spring, which is thought to be the original spring which caused the Rev. Mr. Blaxton to choose the west end of Beacon Hill for his homesite in 1625.

The Rev. Mr. Blaxton crossed to New England in 1623 with Robert Georges, who settled his company at Wessagusset, near the present site of Weymouth. The Wessagusset colony did not prove a great success, however, and when some of the Rev. Mr. Blaxton's friends returned to England he sought for a more agreeable location for his home. The west end of the ridge of hills which characterized the narrow peninsula called Shawmut, now Boston, attracted his attention.

Besides its fine view, the location he chose had recommended itself to him because of a clear spring which ran from its southwestern slope and flowed down into the marshlands below, probably into the pond which remains today as the Frog Pond.

It was the Rev. Mr. Blaxton's coming which attracted others to Shawmut. In fact, they came at his express invitation. In this manner the settlement of Boston resulted from a tiny spring on the slopes of Beacon Hill.

Until about 10 years ago, according to William P. Long, chairman of the Boston Park Commission, the city found itself constantly forced to fill in land near the corner of Spruce Street and the Common, which had been washed away by a spring. Until recently efforts to shut off the spring at its source proved unavailing, but this was finally accomplished and it no longer runs.

It cannot be verified, but in the opinion of Mr. Long this spring is very likely the identical one which attracted the Rev. Mr. Blaxton to Shawmut. Its source could easily be opened again, he thinks. It is proposed to do this and connect it with the memorial in order that those who come to honor the memory of the Rev. Mr. Blaxton, may also drink from the waters which attracted him and quenched his thirst for many years.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Harriet Gottlieb, soprano.
5:20 WEEI String Ensemble; news.
6:30 NBC, "American Home Banquet": Charles Lamb, Daniel Boone, Lydia Maria Child.
7:00 Big Brother Club: "Alice in Wonderland."
7:25 "Cap'n Bailey and Widder Dyer."
7:30 NBC, Soconyland sketch: "Lincoln Before the Presidency."
8:00 The "El Service Hour": soloist; male trio; orchestra.
8:30 NBC, "The Lonesome Cowboy": John White, vocalist; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, "Eveready program: reading of Ida M. Tarbell's "He Knew Lincoln," by Edgar White Burrell.
9:30 NBC, Happy Wonder Bakers: Richard Rodgers' music, with Richard Rodgers, piano soloist; Frank Luther, tenor; male trio; dance orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "Harbor Lights" sketch.
10:30 NBC, adoption of radio picture, "Hit the Deck," directly from U. S. S. Pensacola, Brooklyn Navy Yard: talent from crew; Leo Reisman and his orchestra; Buck and Bubbles; Sir Cecil Alexander; Corinne Tilton; Frances Holcomne and chorus; Helen Wilson; Nanette Marchand and Jay Velie; Three Embassy Boys.
11:30 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

6:00 p. m.—Weather; agricultural markets; Chimes.
6:20 Sport Digest.
6:30 NBC, Savannah Liners' Orchestra, direction of Harold Sanford.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 The Jesters: Vocal.
7:30 New England Gas Hour: Soloists; orchestra.
8:00 Waldorf's "Bing Family" sketch.
8:30 NBC, "Around the World With Libby—France": Brahms Quartet, female voices; concert orchestra direction of Josef Pasternack.
9:00 NBC, Johnson Musical Melodrama; orchestra.
9:30 Preview of annual Tech show, "Snobberies of 1930."
10:00 NBC, Westinghouse Salute: Mixed chorus; concert orchestra; speaker, Rep. Gilbert N. Haugen.
10:30 Popular musical program.
11:00 NBC, Longines time; weather.
11:02 Sport Digest.
11:07 Dramatic sketch.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang: talks; dance music.
5:45 Coal Budgeteers: dance music.
6:00 Old King Koal and his Merry Miners: orchestra.
6:15 The Tallaman and his Crusaders: concert music.
6:30 Scott Dinner Orchestra; Oracle.
6:45 Sargon Cycle of Songs: soloist; concert orchestra.
7:00 Time; news; weather.
7:10 The Argentines.
7:20 Soloist and organ.
7:30 WNAC Players: "The Boob."
8:00 CBS, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit, soloists; guitar orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Dramatic sketch and music.
9:00 CBS, Paul Whiteman Hour.
10:00 CBS, Graybar sketch: "Mr. and Mrs."
10:30 CBS, "Conclave of Nations": Nobile Giacomo de Martino, Italian Ambassador to the United States, introduced by Senator Gillett of Massachusetts; symphony orchestra.
11:00 Time; news; Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Publix Radio-vue, Brooklyn Paramount Theater: Paramount Symphony Orchestra; Audrey Marsh, songs; Harry Soloway, violinist; John Burke, monologist; Paul Small, tenor.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, "Midnight Melodies": Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Organ recital.
5:30 String Trio.
6:00 Fisherman's Broadcast.
6:30 WHDH Concert Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
2:05 p. m.—Studio programs.
3:30 p. m.—NBC, "Evening Stars" period, dedicated to WEEI: sketch, "Electricity—a Tabloid Pageant"; Richard Maxwell, tenor; Carlton Dickerman, guest announcer; Will Dodge, musical director.
4:20 p. m.—Studio musical programs.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
8:30 a. m.—Studio programs.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—Studio musical programs.
1:00 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
3:00 p. m.—Studio musical programs.

WNAC

8:00 a. m.—Studio musical programs.
10:00 a. m.—CBS program.
1:45 p. m.—From Boston Opera House: Chicago Civic Opera Company's production of "Tannhäuser"; Mmes. Raisa, Leider, Freund; Messrs. Baromeo, Strack, Bonelli, Cavadore, Sandrini, Oliviero, Nicolich; Polacco, conductor.

31 CORPORATIONS, 156 INDIVIDUALS HELD IN WET PLOT

(Continued from Page 1)

None of the alleged bootleggers into whose possession went alcohol estimated at from 7,000,000 to 20,000,000 gallons was indicted. The Government was reported to have found only six alcohol plants which used the contraband alcohol.

Huge Plot for Diversion Alleged Found in Chicago

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — The much-disputed question of the diversion of industrial alcohol was reopened here, Feb. 10, with the indictment of 156 persons and 31 corporations.

An enormous business for converting industrial alcohol into liquor which has been hamstringing the prohibition law, was exposed by the indictments, according to evidence laid before federal grand jury.

The conspiracy involved operations extending from New York to Los Angeles, according to the United States Attorney. He named Detroit, Cleveland, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Minneapolis and St. Paul as other points in which violations had been run down. Chicago, however, was the center, and the principal figure, Mr. Johnson declared, was Anastasoff Srebren, a European chemist of note now residing here.

"In 1923 Srebren came to Chicago as western representative of the Charles V. Sparahawk Corporation of Newark, N. J., but he soon developed for himself a more profitable occupation," said Mr. Johnson. "As an expert chemist, he invented a new system for supplying the alcohol demand."

"He organized the Revelation Chemical Company and obtained a permit to withdraw alcohol for the making of toilet waters. He became affiliated with about 30 permittees in the Chicago district and also organized a number of jobbing houses—the Western Disinfectant Company, Victory Products Company, Chicago Essential Oil & Supply Company. These firms were really coverhouses to camouflage the diversion of alcohol on permits.

"The main idea was to manufacture a product which was legal and then convert it by clever chemistry into a product which was not legal. In addition to the direct diversion, the investigation also showed indirect methods. This was accomplished by the Srebren method of redistilling. Ten distilleries thus used have been seized."

DARTMOUTH '33 SETS RECORD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HANOVER, N. H.—The class of 1933 at Dartmouth College has the best scholastic record of any class since the inception of the selective process in 1925, according to E. Gordon Bill, dean of freshmen. Only 11 students were separated from college as a result of mid-year examinations, while 76 per cent of the students passed every course they took.

Five National Library Depositories Proposed in Program of Efficiency

Wastefulness of Duplicated Collections Pointed Out by Harvard School Librarian—Inaccessible Location Criticized —Rationalization Advocated

Establishment of a generally accepted plan working through a single central organization for the rationalization of library facilities throughout the country is to be undertaken by Prof. Harvey P. Cole, librarian of the Baker Business Library at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.

In an interview Dr. Cole outlined the inconveniences and absurdities, resulting in grave inconveniences to students, which today characterize the library facilities of the country. Lack of effective co-operation, unnecessary duplication of collections resulting in excessive prices on the secondhand market and the illogical location of collections he condemned as the most irrational of present library practices. Another defect is that of partial sets in two institutions.

Dr. Cole proposes that five major depositories be established at convenient points throughout the country. He would have all general material duplicated in those five places, by photostatic reproduction if originals are not available. Each smaller library would specialize in the material coming from its own immediate vicinity, and exchange material from other vicinities with the library of that other locality. After such rational allocation of material he would develop a system for the loaning of material from its depository to any point where needed for immediate use.

Even among the Boston libraries, especially Harvard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the public libraries, there is no rational division of fields or intelligent effort to obviate duplication, he said. Dr. Cole proposes to give what material his library possesses on engineering to Massachusetts Intitute of Technology in return for their material on business subjects after which responsibility for the collection of each type of material would be limited to that institution where the subject is kept. As a result both collections would be considerably improved, facilities for use of material would be bettered and the expense of duplication avoided.

Dr. Cole hopes to establish his plan among the Boston libraries where its details can be perfected, after which he hopes, with the co-operation of Social Science Service Bureau, to build up a national organization including all the libraries of the country in a system of co-ordination which would produce better library collections, better allocations and better availability of material and reduce prices on the secondhand market.

What's Right With America? Well, New York Offers Starting Point

(Continued from Page 1)

the America of 20 years ago, the return is almost unbelievable.

The architecture of New York has changed amazingly. The older, uglier, flat-topped skyscrapers, which served a purely utilitarian purpose, have been replaced by the most artistic buildings, with magnificent towers, with broad-based but tapering silhouettes, which make the sky line of Manhattan, as one approaches the city by the Hudson River, a vision of unforgettable loveliness. That was the beginning of a series of wonderful spectacles that perpetually met my eyes.

Buildings in themselves are, it will be objected, nothing; they are gigantic but purely material constructions. But that is not true. The skyscrapers of Manhattan are a symbol. They could not have been built without vision and without daring. They stand at the entrance of the United States, a unique and significant sight.

I suppose every modern writer about the United States begins with the skyline of Manhattan. What else is there to begin with? It rises up, startling, supreme, and superb, after nearly a week's journey across the great waste of waters. There is no such landfall anywhere else in the world. Always is one gladdened by the first glimpse of shore; on every ship that sails the seas everybody crowds on deck to gaze when the merest shoulder of rock is signaled. But here is something entirely different from anything else—an immense human hive of giant dimensions which takes one's breath away after the long voyage.

Some Prefer Longer Journey

Long the voyage is, though the huge ocean liners halved the length of time which it used to take, and then halved it again. Some of my American friends so love the sea that they still prefer the nine-day boats. They regard life at sea as a pleasant and reposeful holiday.

I confess that for my part, though I was brought up by the side of the sea, and spent the best of my boyhood in watching the tall ships a-building and sailing out into the setting sun, I would always choose the five- or six-day boats. There are many of them: the Leviathan of the United States, the Bremen of Germany, the swiftest of the transatlantics; the old Mauretania of Great Britain, which barely yields second place to its young rival; the Ile de France of France, the most exquisitely decorated, in modern style, of these floating palaces. . . . There are others, doubtless equally good; and, traversing the ocean, the principal topic of conversation is the relative merits of the Atlantic steamers.

At one's table there is invariably a man who has crossed the ocean at least a score of times. He knows all about the speed, the comfort, and the seaworthiness of the better-known and of some of the lesser-known ships. He will tell you how this ship rolls badly in a storm, and of how that ship is inclined to pitch.

He will tell you that a third is as steady as a rock when monstrous waves break over the upper decks. And always will another seasoned voyager contradict him. There is a general swapping of impressions. Captains, and even pursers, are compared. The quality of the food on American, British, French and German liners is discussed.

Oh, for an Extra Hour!

There seems, indeed, little else to do. Arnold Bennett once wrote a book with the title of "How to Live on Twenty-Four Hours a Day." He showed us, if I remember rightly, just how every hour should be filled with agreeable and useful occupations. He pointed out, if my recollection does not deceive me, that we are always bewailing the fact that we have not an extra hour or two. If only we had an extra hour, what fine things we could accomplish!

Well, here we are, sailing to America, without telephone calls (although I hear that the telephone has just been installed on one ship), without correspondence, without multitudinous engagements, without any of the interruptions and distractions of life ashore; and, moreover, we are, by a special dispensation, allowed 25 hours a day. We are rich in time. Even if we had only the customary 24 hours daily, we should have those 24 hours in a much more absolute sense than we have them in the city.

As there is a difference in our method of reckoning time of five hours between New York and Greenwich, which we must consume somehow in the five or six days, we are awarded a bonus of an extra hour a day. What do we do with our 25 hours? Alas, we do nothing at all. We do infinitely less than we are accustomed to do. Here is a parable. It is not in perpetually desiring greater opportunities, or even in obtaining greater opportunities, that we shall do better things; it is simply in availing ourselves of such opportunities as we have.

Lots of Time, Nothing Done

We walk round the deck—four or five turns to a mile—and we look at the sea and the sky, and we stretch ourselves in the steamer-chairs, and we try to read and fail, and we go to the gymnasium, or to the barber's and manicurist's shop, and we take breakfast and lunch and tea and dinner, and we watch the races of the wooden horses, and we peep into the children's room with its Punch and Judy show, and we play golf and quoits and tennis, and we go to the "movies," and listen to the dance music, and take some interest in the "auction pool," wondering whether we shall make 550 or 560 miles, or whether the "high field" or the "low field" will win, and we doze in the grand salon, and the 25 hours pass, and no book, and scarcely a letter, is written, and nobody, except a few Wall Street men who have a broker's office on board with the latest prices by "wireless," thinks of working.

That is to say, nobody among the passengers—for there is, after all, a crew, which may number nearly a thousand, officers, engineers, stewards, and waiters, who are kept hard at work and who may be called upon to serve every minute of the 25 hours.

At Last the Sky Line!

And then at last that sky line of Manhattan, emerging from the waters, and the crowded Hudson River, alive with boats, big and little, puffing, bustling, criss-crossing, hooting, a pandemonium of human activities after the lazy voyage; and the islands in the river, and the docks, miles on miles of them (somebody told me that, in and out, round and about, both sides of islands and all arms of rivers and everything, there is a waterfront of 600 miles. It sounds incredible, but, then, nothing, literally nothing, is impossible in New York, and it may indeed be so); and that great cluster of gargantuan cathedrals rising one above the other, multicolored in the clean, invigorating bluish air—multicolored with its red and blue and gray hues, and yet, as it stands up with its towers and its turrets, elevated above the step-like, set-back masses of masonry, producing somehow an impression of shining white.

Such is the town of Gotham, at once giant and fairylike, in all its glory, as one sails from the sea into the river, and the little tugboats nuzzle and push with all their might against the sides of the high ship, midgets guiding and thrusting the transatlantic liner into its appointed place in the immense haven of old Gotham.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy and warmer; moderate northerly winds, shifting to east and south; the minimum temperature tonight will be near 16.

Southern New England: Partly cloudy tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness and warmer; moderate north winds, shifting to east.

Northern New England: Partly cloudy tonight; colder in eastern Maine; Wednesday increasing cloudiness; rising temperature, followed by snow or rain in Vermont; moderate northwest winds, shifting to west and southwest.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	16	Memphis	38
Atlantic City	22	Montreal	2
Boston	22	Nantucket	24
Buffalo	12	New Orleans	54
Calgary	22	New York	22
Charleston	44	Philadelphia	24
Chicago	46	Pittsburgh	20
Denver	52	Portland, Me.	16
Des Moines	38	Portland, Ore.	46
Eastport	14	San Francisco	50
Galveston	56	St. Louis	34
Hatteras	42	St. Paul	26
Helena	28	Seattle	36
Jacksonville	48	Tampa	64
Kansas City	38	Washington	26
Los Angeles	52		

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 9:47 p. m.; Wednesday, 10:07 a. m.
Height of tides, 8.9 feet, 10.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:41 p. m.

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NO MONEY DOWN
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FOR 41 years thousands of people have entrusted their savings to this institution without the loss of a single dollar. Not only has their principal always been safe, intact, non-fluctuating and available—but they have received over 5 million dollars in interest for the use of their money.
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All the gold borne away in Spanish galleons could never equal the brilliance of one single sunset in the Caribbean. See Cuba, Jamaica, Panama Canal Zone, Costa Rica, Colombia, Guatemala, Honduras. Treat yourself to a luxurious cruise at a cost so modest it needs no comment.
Costa Rican 22-day cruise . . . . . $300 and up
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Guatemalan 24-day cruise . . . . . $275 and up
All Expenses Included
Cruise sailings twice weekly from New York. Get booklets and information from your Railroad—Steamship—Tourist Agent, or
L. P. JONES, New England Passenger Agent,
UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
Steamship Service
201 Tremont Street (Little Building), Boston, Mass.

OFFICIAL PARTY IN EVERGLADES; MAY ASK PARK

Cruise Over Area Proposed for National Reservation —in Zeppelin Blimp

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MIAMI, Fla.—A delegation from Washington, including Horace M. Albright, director of the National Park Service, Ruth Bryan Owen, United States Representative from Florida, and others, arrived in Miami Feb. 11 to survey the proposed Tropic Everglades National Park, the area covering the southern end of the peninsula of Florida.

The advisability of establishing a national park in the State of Florida was brought out by a bill introduced in the United States Senate in December, 1928, by Senator Duncan U. Fletcher of this State. He called upon Congress to authorize this investigation of the park region which begins today and will continue four days.

The Tropic Everglades Park Association of which Ernest F. Coe is chairman, has accumulated data to aid the National Park Service and will be host to the party from Washington while in Miami. The plan for the survey includes a cruise over the territory with a Zeppelin blimp; a trip by yacht down the Florida Keys through the Florida Bay to Cape Sable Region; a trip by motorboat through the upper reaches of White Water Bay and a trip by automobile out the Tamiami Trail and to Royal Palm State Park which is included in the proposed national park area. Specially equipped automobiles with extra broad shoes will be used for the trips over the Everglades, and provisions made for access to the rookeries, Indian camps, tropic jungles and other features coming in for detailed study.

Many Inlets and Bays

The area under consideration is approximately 2500 square miles. It is 50 miles nearer the equator than any other part of the United States and includes the only tropical region which exists within continental boundaries.

The Gulf of Mexico's shore line of the region is broken into innumerable inlets and bays, many extending into the interior for miles and forming a labyrinth of lakes and interlocking waterways; the Gulf shore line, however, from Northwest Cape to East Cape Sable is an unbroken stretch of firm sand beaches of graceful, curving lines.

The eastern half of this area, north of the present Royal Palm State Park, is a great sea of Glades, broken by many richly verdure clad islands or hammocks. To the south and east much of the area is covered with dense forests of red and black mangrove, buttonwood, mahogany, palms and other tropical growths through which many interlocking waterways wander. Throughout many miles of the region there is the most intricate system of natural waterways—fresh water lakes and salt and brackish bays—making a veritable natural Venice.

Perpetual protection and care is assured these regions of notable scenery so the forms of native life, both animal and plant, are allowed to maintain nature's normal balance; and the privilege of enjoying the wonders of nature preserved in their natural wilderness and primitive charm through years to come is assured.

Real Tropic Scenes

Tropic Everglades Park will be pre-eminently a winter national park where citizens of the United States and Canada may enjoy the great out-of-doors all winter in a mellow temperature amid tropic scenes which are unfamiliar and enticing to the northerner. Such a park in the tropics would be of special interest at the time of year when the other national parks are closed to the public.

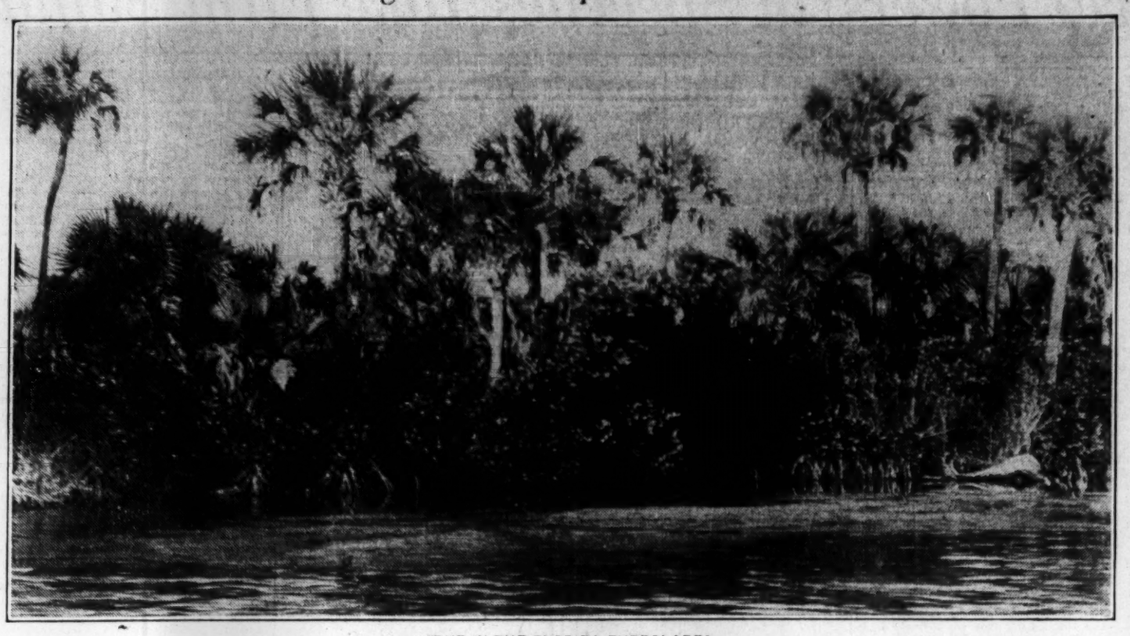
Dr. David Fairchild recently delivered an address before the American Forestry Association in whichh he drew as vivid a word picture of the tropical park area as the language is capable of. He said in part: "The Everglades of south Florida have a strange and to me appealing beauty. Their charm partakes of the charm of the Pacific islands. Their shell beaches remind me, with their groves of coconut palms, of beaches in Samoa and the Fiji Islands and other islands in the Java Sea that I have visited. They differ from other beaches I know, because back of the strand, instead of there being mountains which shut one in there are the vast level prairies, which, like the sea in front of one, stretch away to the horizon behind one. You are between a sea of water and a sea of land."

Dr. Fairchild calls the climate of the region remarkable, as it remains frostless during the winter months, which have almost continual sunshine and freedom from rain. This feature forms one of its main appeals as a national park area. He tells of the strange animals, the crocodile and the alligator which were once here in abundance, but now only a remnant remains; of the birds, the scarlet ibis, the glossy ibis and the flamingo which was once common here, but hunters have made it virtually extinct. It is expected that when government protection of the region is established, all of the birds which are native will come back in abundance.

Ernest F. Coe, whose indefatigable energy and devotion to the idea of a tropical national park, has brought the matter before the country, says, "This is the last great area of America's primeval frontier, and the land of our only tropics. The region is unique in that it is physically unlike any similar sized area within our country's boundaries. As a national park it will become another of those sacred sanctuaries where all forms of life cease to fear man and where he in turn may be an acceptable friend and guest of Nature."

This tropic wonderland is easily reached by good highways to its very boundaries even now. By air one will soon be able to breakfast in Washington and dine the same day in the tropical park.

Rich Vegetation in Proposed National Park



SCENE IN THE FLORIDA EVERGLADES

Buffalo Students Helped Over Bumps

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Aiming to provide means whereby every Buffalo boy and girl who is worthy may obtain a high school education, a corporation has just been formed by parent-teachers' associations to administer a student aid fund. The original amount was donated by a citizen of Buffalo who has remained anonymous, but memberships on a contributing basis will be available to the public.

The fund will provide loans to high school students who otherwise could not complete their courses on the same scheme that college loan funds are administered, although only 2 per cent interest will be charged the graduate when he begins to repay the money upon completion of his course. Suitable arrangements to defer repayment are planned for those students who desire to proceed at once with still higher courses.

Recognizing that high school training makes for intelligent citizenship and proper character development, the Buffalo committee has announced that it will expand the fund as much as possible in order to benefit many pupils.

CURRENT NEWS TAUGHT TO WOMEN AT AUBURN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—A course in current events has been started in the prison school for women at Auburn under the direction of the special schools bureau of the State education department. While the members of the class are permitted to read the daily newspapers, all crime and related subjects are omitted from discussion.

"The instruction is given," said John B. Hague, chief of the special school bureau, "in an endeavor to counteract the sensational stories which most of the women inmates read in the newspapers, and to impart some knowledge of the topics of the day. Each member is required to contribute some interesting bit of current news."

EDITORIAL CONTEST WINNERS ANNOUNCED

DES MOINES, Ia. (AP)—Robert E. Dow of Laconia, N. H., on Feb. 10 was announced as one of the five eastern district winners in the second national editorial writing contest conducted this year by Quill and Scroll, honorary society for high school journalists. The announcement was made here by Prof. George H. Gallup, national secretary.

A second eastern district winner was Bernard J. O'Neil of Deering High School, Portland, Me. Maxine Hooper of Abilene, Kan., took the first prize in the national contest.

WHEAT MARKET GETS FIRST AID BY FARM BOARD

Puts Weight of $10,000,000 Behind Stabilization Corporation Buying

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Action by the Federal Farm Board insures that the United States Government will for the first time attempt to purchase sufficient of the existing wheat crop to stabilize the present demoralized price levels.

This is the first trial of the new machinery to relieve overburdened markets of a huge crop surplus. It marks the actual launching of an economic experiment, brand new to American history. Seven months after the passage of the Agricultural Marketing Act the Farm Board is prepared to authorize a wheat stabilization corporation to enter the market and begin buying wheat. An initial credit of $10,000,000 will be provided the corporation. Behind this initial credit lies the balance of $500,000,000 provided the Farm Board as a revolving fund to carry through transactions like the proposed one.

Alexander H. Legge, chairman of the Farm Board, announced that wheat purchases would be restricted to wheat owned by farmers. Wheat in storage is already "hedged" for future delivery, in Mr. Legge's opinion, and as such does not affect present prices, which it is desired to raise. In its essence the present move is the attempt of the Government, through a subsidiary agency, to enter the open market and buy up a commodity until its price has advanced to that point which the Farm Board deems warranted.

Announcement was made that the wheat advisory commodity committee had recommended to the Farm Board that it recognize the Grain Stabilization Corporation, a non-stock corporation organized by grain co-operatives, as a wheat stabilization corporation under the terms of the Agricultural Marketing Act, and that a $10,000,000 loan be granted to this corporation to carry on its initial operations.

The corporation in question is composed of grain co-operatives. Members have waived all rights or claims which may accrue from its open market operations. Profits or losses will fall upon the $500,000,000 revolving fund of the Government. William G. Kellogg, general manager of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, will be president of the Grain Stabilization Corporation.

"This is simply another step in the program of the grain co-operatives and the Farm Board for a unified national system for marketing grain, and has been under consideration for several months," according to a statement authorized by Mr. Legge.

Mr. Legge in a letter to Charles L. McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon, has said that the process of stabilization is divided into two rather distinct classes, the first relating to "normal operations" and the second to "extraordinary or emergency operations."

Action by the Farm Board therefore would indicate that such extraordinary or emergency conditions are deemed to exist. Recent days have seen wheat prices, with the exception of May futures, dipping to still new low points for the crop season.

Williamsburg People Fight Cramton Bill

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILLIAMSBURG—Citizens crowding to capacity the high school auditorium here recently, adopted resolutions against the Cramton bill in Congress, as it applies to the inclusion of "parts of Williamsburg" in the proposed Colonial National Monument to be formed from Jamestown Island and the Yorktown Battlefield.

Ownership of these two last-named properties is not opposed by the citizens of Williamsburg, who want Mr. Rockefeller to complete the work he has undertaken, without the restoration being complicated with the power of eminent domain over Williamsburg territory, for any use except by the Government itself.

Strong opposition was expressed by leading citizens, who analyzed the Cramton bill and claimed its provisions relative to Wiliamsburg are unnecessary. Opponents declared that the restoration could secure all properties not yet purchased if prices were offered commensurate with some already secured. Many people expressed themselves as fearful of condemnation proceedings under Federal powers of eminent domain.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday was the following:

Miss Katherine L. Little, Chicago, Ill.

PACK PROMOTES FORESTS WITH $200,000 GIFT

Memorial to Father Provides for Practical Methods in Forestry

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Establishment of a forestry foundation at the University of Michigan on the basis of a gift of $200,000 made by Charles Lathrop Pack of Lakewood, N. J., is announced here. The gift is in honor of the donor's father, George Willis Pack, whose name the foundation will bear. Its object is the promotion of practical forest land management.

The University of Michigan School of Forestry and Conservation was chosen as the medium for the work of the foundation "on account of its prestige, its facilities for teaching all phases of practical forestry, and its experienced staff," Mr. Pack said.

Practical Forestry Furthered

The income from the foundation is to be used in part for the salary and expenses of an experienced forester to be known as the George Willis Pack Professor of Forest Land Management, who will devote the larger part of his time to furthering the practice of forestry in the woods rather than in the classroom. He may, however, assist in the instructional activities of the school. He will be expected to spend considerable time in travel in order to keep in close touch with forest conditions and practices in other parts of the country and to make the results of his experience as widely available as possible.

In commenting upon the gift, Samuel T. Dana, dean of the School of Forestry and Conservation, stated that the income from the foundation also will be used, in accordance with Mr. Pack's wishes, to develop the wild land properties owned by the university, and to co-operate with forest inad owners in bringing about the practice of forestry and more profitable methods of forest management of privately owned lands.

Gift Aids "Outdoor Laboratories"

"The University of Michigan," said Dean Dana, "has three small areas of forest land in the vicinity of Ann Arbor; which are used both as outdoor laboratories for the instruction of students and for investigative purposes, and which are already under careful management. In addition, the university owns approximately 6300 acres of wild lands in the northern part of the State, and it is probable that the new professor will devote a large share of his attention to the development of these as demonstration and experimental forests.

"As a state," continued Dean Dana, "Michigan offers unusual opportunities for work of this sort. The upper peninsula still has large areas of untouched hardwoods which, properly handled, need never be converted into waste land as was the case with the wonderful forests of pine which once covered the northern half of the lower peninsula. These are now absolutely gone, and the severely burned sandy barrens which have followed them offer one of the most acute problems before the State. At present these lands are so unprofitable that many of them are reverting to the State because the owners are unable to meet taxes. Thus, the problem of maintaining present forest resources and re-establishing new growth on once forested, but now denuded land, is very pressing and renders Mr. Pack's far-sighted gift peculiarly acceptable not only to the University of Michigan, but also to the State."

In making his gift, Mr. Pack pointed out that the Biological Station at Douglas Lake in Cheboygan County contains some 3300 acres on which forestry measures can advantageously be undertaken to supplement the work already under way by the zoologists and botanists at the station.

Official in Camden Warns Vote Shirkers

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

CAMDEN, N. J.—Mrs. Emma Hyland, Camden's first woman commissioner of registration has adopted a businesslike method of keeping the city's voting list active and removing names from the roll that don't belong there.

Mrs. Hyland is mailing out 30,000 notices to voters whose names appear on the books but who did not exercise their franchise at the last election, asking them why they failed to vote, inclosing a card for information as to change of address and notifying them that unless a response is received they will be dropped from the registration. As an added precaution in favor of the voter, if no reply is received within a reasonable time, investigators will be sent to the addresses given by the voters. The Bureau of Vital Statistics is co-operating with Mrs. Hyland in keeping the voting lists active.

There are over 51,000 voters on the lists of whom 30,000 failed to show up at the polls at the last election. Election officials feel that this defection is significant of laxity in civic responsibility, although the last election came in what they term "an off year." Mrs. Hyland feels that notices to voters will have the effect of showing them their absence was noted and give stimulus to the movement to keep the registration lists free from errors.

RADIO MEN SEE RICH NEW FIELD IN MOTORCARS

Declare Receiving Sets Can Be Installed in Any Model Other Outlets Discussed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O.—The next great field for the expansion of the radio industry of the United States is in the realm of the automobile, 500 leaders of the industry, attending the annual convention of the National Federation of Radio Associations, here, were told. Michael Ert of Milwaukee, president of the federation, was the principal advocate of the new market.

Mr. Ert declared that automobile manufacturers are now installing radio-receiving apparatus in the tops of their passenger cars, so that a radio set can easily be installed under the dashboard, in space not otherwise used. Five different radio manufacturers are making instruments for installation in automobiles, he said.

Home owners are beginning to realize the practicability of more than one radio set and more than one loudspeaker in the home, other speakers pointed out. Harry Alter, general chairman of the wholesalers' section, and Allan C. Forbes, chairman of the market study section, both of Chicago, urged that this feaure of radio expansion be pressed by the dealers. Installation of radios in servants' quarters is an excellent method of supplying them with intellectual and cultural advantages, Mr. Forbes said.

The importance of trading in old radio sets for new was recognized in the meeting of the retailers' section of the federation. Dr. George W. Allison of Chicago told the retailers that the trade-in practice is a permanent factor in radio merchandising and that the radio industry can solve the problem, just as the automobile industry has, provided dealers and maunfacturers co-operate.

William H. Hedges of Chicago, president of the National Association of Broadcasters, told the federation that the business of radiocasting is now on a more sound economic basis than it ever has been and pointed out certain problems which he said would be solved. He enumerated the demands made by the musicians' unions, the rising cost of musical copyrights, the inadequacy of copyright laws in protecting station features, and the uncertainty caused by issuance of only short-term licenses.

Interchange of radio patents to avoid litigation in the industry was advocated by some members of the federation.

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OUR remarkable new method called "Lustre-Pack" brings a glow and beauty to your hair without changing its color in any way.

"Lustre-Pack" adds lustre to your hair—gives it that charming, silken softness. "Lustre-Pack" treatment for home use, $2.50. Send check or money order.

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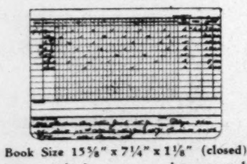

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Delegates of Five Naval Powers, in Speeches, Take Firm Stand on Submarine Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

naval powers, forbidding submarines to act toward merchant ships otherwise than in strict conformity with the rules, either present or future, to be observed by surface warships."

Italy Is Non-Committal

Dino Grandi, Italy, occupied a fairly non-committal, middle ground, being prepared to discuss the abolition of submarines, but not indicating an absolute preference for abolition.

Still it is well known that Italy would agree with the big powers on this issue. Signor Grandi, however, agrees that the small powers should secure a quid pro quo if they agree to abolish submarines, which would favor strong navies to the disadvantage of less powerful ones. Italy, he concluded, had no objection to the "principle of abolition" which France had but was also ready to go to any length in restricting their use.

Admiral Takarabe for Japan briefly aligned his nation with France in believing the submarine had proper, legitimate use. Still Japan heartily associates itself to the proposal for strict legal circumscription of undersea craft and was prepared not only to sign, but to ratify a submarine treaty.

The British Dominions indicated their agreement with Great Britain on the submarine debate, although Charles te. Water, South Africa, indicated disagreement with much of the reasoning, but was prepared to go the limit toward restriction.

Following the speeches the American delegation handed in a resolution considerably broader than the French, urging the appointment of a committee to study and report as to a possible agreement upon:

1. The abolition of the submarine.
2. The regulation of their uses subject to the rules of war governing the use of surface craft.
3. Regulating the unit of size of submarines.

Both resolutions were referred to the first committee.

Thus ended the first stage in the great submarine debate.

There may still be many disputes over how far the nations will go in restricting the size of submarines although the measure to "humanize" the craft is not opposed. Many in London are inclined to view the whole debate with a measure of discouragement if not cynicism. For obviously the abolition of submarines would react enormously in favor of the stronger powers.

Bedrock of Figures

After the plenary session, Ramsay MacDonald saw the press again and, talking quite apart from the submarine debate, surveyed the whole progress of the meeting. The conference is getting deeper down through preliminaries toward the bedrock of figures. It was at first necessary to get general views before the delegates could proceed to practicalities. The whole proceedings have been running according to plan and coming nearer to objectives, the Prime Minister felt. Turning to the American correspondents, Mr. MacDonald, with a twinkle in his eye, said:

"Read any good account of Stonewall Jackson's strategy just before the second Manassas campaign. Then you will see exactly how the conference has been proceeding. "Stonewall, he said, foresaw at every point where he was likely to be attacked, and turned so as to face his opponents before the attack came. Frank Simonds, the veteran American publicist, who has been notably lachrymose about the progress of events in London, then matched swords with Mr. MacDonald upon the details of his Jackson reference.

"Pouff," said the Prime Minister. "If you read that my dear Mr. Simonds, you will throw pessimism to the winds and become an optimist."

Everybody marveled once more at the geniality and many-sided interests of the British Prime Minister. It was announced that a report from a technical subcommittee which has been studying the question of methods, of global or category limitation, will be presented to the first committee on Feb. 12 and soon thereafter it may be definitely settled in plenary session.

American Impatience Grows

American opinion in London continues to grow in impatience against the official claim of the American delegation for the right to build a new super-battleship. John W. Owens, editor of the Baltimore Sun, who is attending the conference writes the following in an editorial appearing in the Sun and widely quoted by the British press: "In the three weeks of this naval conference with all its jockeyings, one day sensations and minor crises, the most extraordinary and foolish performance is the American claim to the right to build one battleship. It is a surrender of the most childish nature to our fetish of parity and an ignoble bow to our Chauvinists. And it is entirely lacking in common sense."

Mr. Owens then discusses the details of parity and the problematical future of battleships and concludes:

"The bitter travesty of this business on the Anglo-American professions of friendship need not be mentioned at present. It is enough to direct attention to the bitter travesty on common sense and on Mr. Hoover's economy program."

More than one responsible American correspondent began his dispatch to his paper yesterday with the words, "Incredible as it may seem the American delegation desires to build a new battleship."

Bitter Debate Took Place

It is stated by those close to the delegation that a bitter debate went on before the proposal finally received the American delegation's approval, as well it might have done. Of course, the surest thing in the world is that the new battleship will never be built in the opinion of London circles, but how absurd, they say, to ask for a right you never expect to exercise.

There is still at least one way out of the muddle without completely queering the situation in London. The American demand is still "in reserve." May it always remain there, it is hoped in London. Perhaps the delegates could explain that the idea was only a tentative one. Some color would be lent to such a claim in view of the fact that nothing whatever is mentioned of this new battleship business in the last week's supposedly complete exposé of American views.

Exactly why this sensational demand was not made known then chiefly annoys Americans and others here. The strategy of withholding such an astounding scheme, while the first offer was the subject of the heartiest satisfaction and mutual congratulation, savors of shady dealing, many in London believe. Now everyone waiting on events is anxious to see some light which they hope the strong expression of American public opinion against the new battleship construction will bring.

Moderate Comment of The Times

The proposal that the United States should be permitted to build a new and powerful battleship, omitted for reasons which are not quite clear from Henry L. Stimson's recent statement, is discussed by The Times. This journal also publishes an editorial from the Baltimore Sun on the same topic. The Times says of this proposal: "Such a conception of 'parity' could hardly be taken seriously, and it may have been because the American delegates realized this that it was omitted from the summary which they issued on Thursday night. Now, let it be said at once, that in itself the building of a new Rodney or even a half dozen new Rodneys by the United States would not cause the slightest concern to this country. However strong an American battle fleet might be, it would not be regarded here as a possible menace. Its strength is a matter to be determined solely by the people and the Government of the United States. What this country has to consider is not the size of the American fleet but the effect of American construction on the programs of other powers, and the strength of the fleet we should require for security in face of these programs."

The Times adds: "The suggestion that the United States should build powerful new ships by way of initiating a program of naval reduction could only be explained by the curious obsession which possesses the American 'big navy' school—among seamen, naval constructors and journalists alike—with regard to the Rodney and Nelson and their forgetfulness of the circumstances which led to the construction of those two ships. At the Washington conference Japan was naturally reluctant to scrap her newest ship the Mutsu, which was just completed and running her trials. After some discussion it was agreed that both she and her sister ship the Nagato should be retained, and that as a counterpoise the United States should also complete ships of the latest Maryland type, which were under construction but which it had originally been proposed to scrap. Since Great Britain had no ship except, perhaps, the Hood, which was comparable with these in fighting power, she also was given permission to build two new up-to-date vessels, the Rodney and Nelson. It would of course be sheer irony if their existence brought about in this manner and with this purpose were now to be used at the disarmament conference as a pretext for pressing the construction of new and powerful vessels."

Stimson Describes Submarine Use as Violating Dictates of Humanity

Head of American Delegation Presents Strong Indictment Against Underseas Craft—Its Depredations Brought United States Into World War

LONDON (AP)—The text of the address of Henry L. Stimson on Feb. 11 before the plenary session of the five-power naval conference follows:

At the Washington conference in 1922, the American delegation accepted the view of their naval advisers that the United States needed a large submarine force. They were, therefore, opposed at that time to its abolition. Such a stand was based upon purely naval strategy, without receiving humanitarian considerations because the conference agreed that the submarine should not be used against commerce except under the same obligations relative to the safety of passengers and crew which apply to sailing craft.

I quite realize that our views on the subject are not shared by all our colleagues. However, we all recognize that a solution of our problems can be found only through a frank and friendly discussion. In setting forth the views of the American delegation, I want to make it clear that I am the first to recognize the sincerity of those who disagree with us. My remarks will be addressed entirely to the question on our agenda, and in no sense constitute a criticism of any of our colleagues or of their attitude on this subject. I am, therefore, confident they will not take amiss anything I am about to say. Years of reflection have tended to crystallize the conviction through the world that unhumane use of the submarine should cease. The American delegation believes that the time has come for us to deal frankly with this question.

Arguments Carefully Studied

We have sought to examine all aspects of this problem and have given careful study to the arguments which have been advanced in favor of retaining this weapon. They are so well known that I need do no more than mention them at this time.

The argument that the submarine is a purely defensive weapon, seems to us difficult to reconcile with the offensive use which has been made of it at great distances from its home ports. The contention that it is a less costly weapon which affords a maximum of strategic value for a minimum of outlay must be considered in the light of the knowledge that ton for ton the submarine is three or four times as costly as the largest type of surface craft and approximately twice as costly as the largest ships of war.

In addition, a nation requires a considerable number of submarines in order to secure effective dispersal. Furthermore, it must be remembered that the life of the submarine is only 13 years. Thus, we figure that the submarine is three or four times as costly as the largest types of ships. Furthermore, I feel that there is a very weighty argument in the fact that the construction and maintenance of submarines impose upon all navies higher levels in those classes of ships which are used against all submarines, namely destroyers and light cruisers.

Solemn Covenants Passed

I have recapitulated these technical considerations chiefly because I feel that the picture of the problem before us would not be complete unless they were stated. However, it sems clear to me that we have got to brush aside what are after all secondary considerations. If we are here today, it is because there is an insistent and growing demand on the part of the nations of the world that we revise our armaments in the light of the solemn covenants of the Briand-Kellogg pact, and the mutual confidence engendered by it. But we cannot but feel that for this conference, called under such influences to sanction an instrument of war, the abuses of which were directly responsible for calling the western world into the greatest European war of history, would be a contradiction of the purposes for which we have met.

I am not speaking of theory. I am speaking of historical fact, and a fact which human experience shows is likely to be repeated. The essential objection to the submarine is that it is a weapon particularly susceptible to abuse, that it is susceptible of use against merchant ships in a way that violates alike the laws of war and the dictates of humanity.

World's Conscience Revolted

The use of the submarine revolted the conscience of the world, and the threat of its unrestricted use against merchant ships was what finally determined the entry of my own country into the conflict. In the lifetime of our experience it seems clear that in any future war those who employ the submarine will be under strong temptation, perhaps irresistible temptation, to use it in the way that is most effective for immediate purposes regardless of belligerence. These considerations convince us that technical arguments should be set aside in order that the submarine may henceforth be abolished. We have come to the conclusion that our problem is, whether in this day and age, and after the experiences of the last war, the nations of this conference are justified in continuing to build these instruments of warfare, thereby assuming responsibility for the risk of repeating in any possible future wars the inhumane activities which have been condemned by the verdict of history.

It seems to the American delegation that we have a common interest in the abolition of the submarine, first of all, for the purpose of suppressing costly weapons which we can forego by agreement and by the abolition of which we reduce our requirements in other classes of ships, and, second, for the purpose of eliminating for the future the dreadful experiences of the past.

The American delegation, therefore, urges that they set aside purely technical considerations and give careful study to the possibility of eliminating this whole problem.

In conclusion, I wish to make it clear that we are not disposed, even if it were possible, to carry this proportionally on emotional grounds; we look upon it as a practical and common sense measure directly in line with the limitation and reduction of armaments which the peoples of the world expect us to attack resolutely and successfully.

Total Abolition of the Submarine in War Pressed by Great Britain

British Delegate Pictures Feelings of Horror at Its Depredations During World War—Failure as Defense Weapon Is Admitted

LONDON (AP)—The text of the address delivered by A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, before the naval conference on Feb. 11 was as follows:

I count it both an honor and a heavy responsibility to be intrusted with the task of introducing for discussion a proposition of my colleagues that the use of submarine vessels for purposes of war should be totally abolished.

It is of course in no way a surprise proposal. It has been consistently urged by successive governments of his Britannic Majesty and it will be remembered was specially pressed at the 1921 conference at Washington. That conference gathered less than three years after the armistice of 1918. Representatives of the powers had fresh in their minds the bitter experiences of the first war in which submarines had been extensively used. The world in general had not had obliterated from its mind the feelings of horror which peoples had experienced at the results of submarine action which to quote Lord Balfour were "inconsistent with the laws of war and the dictates of humanity."

I do not think it unreasonable to ask that steps may be taken to prevent a recurrence of such events before a generation which had experience of them passes out and a new generation without such direct knowledge is in control.

I am aware of course that some of the powers represented at this conference have indicated some unwillingness to agree to the complete abolition of the submarine and we in this delegation do not for a single moment suggest that the desire of these powers to retain submarines implies in any way an intention to employ these vessels in a manner contrary to the laws of war. We clearly understand that their attitude in regard to this matter is based on their views as to the value of the submarine for purely defensive purposes, though quite frankly we feel these views to be mistaken.

Defensive Character Questioned

The fact that some of our friends base their view on what they believe to be the defensive character of the submarine leads me to examine that view somewhat closely. I have already said that the war of 1914-1918 was the first in which submarines had been extensively used and it is well therefore to take note of the experience. I tell you frankly that although this country endeavored to use the submarine for coast defense that endeavor was largely a failure and did not prevent the shelling of a number of towns and forts with heavy loss of civilian life and much material damage. Nor is the reason very far to seek. If you have to deal with the coast defense of important points, what has to be guarded against as a rule is a sudden raid probably under the cover of darkness or a bombardment at dusk or dawn by a vessel approaching at high speed.

We are convinced that these are not conditions under which submarines can act efficiently. On the surface they are not more than torpedo-boats of slow speed; submerged, they are either blind or of very limited vision. Our view therefore is that for purposes of coast defense the submarine is comparatively ineffectual in relation to what she costs both to build and maintain.

On the other hand, there can be little doubt from the experience of the war that the submarine is capable of and was used to a large extent for offensive operations.

Of Considerable Potentiality

In thinking of the British Navy alone it would not be difficult to produce numbers of instances where both for reconnaissance and actual attack in narrow seas and harbors the submarine was effectively used in offensive actions. I have no doubt that other powers with their evidence could further demonstrate this argument, and do not the special characteristics of the submarine make it of considerable potentiality? Its increasing torpedo and gun armament and its special capacity for long endurance constitute powers for offensive action of no mean order.

Finally, under this heading, may I point to the extent to which the submarine was used as a commerce raider during the war? I do not here dwell upon the repulsive feature of its use for that function with its lack of provision for the saving of life both of passengers and crews, but merely ask whether the extensive operations of this character in the late war were not offensive actions? Will not retention of those vessels in fact always constitute a danger that their employment in the hands of an unscrupulous enemy will lead to methods of attack which civilized natiops regard with horror?

It may be said—and if not said it will be thought—that the proposal is one that is of special benefit to this country, that we are the most vulnerable, as was shown in the last war, and seek to safeguard ourselves from a danger that is far greater for us than for any other power. We do not desire to minimize the importance of this point of view to us, but I would remind you that the other powers here represented also experienced heavy losses, totaling over 2,000,000 tons, and in addition the losses of neutral shipping in the last war exceeded 1,500,000 tons. Therefore, though our British shipping suffered most severely in the last war, it is not possible that any one of the powers may be in an equally difficult position if the calamity of war should again break out and submarine warfare is retained.

Balance of Advantage

If the balance of advantage appears to rest with us at present on that score what is the position if the submarine is regarded—as I have already indicated some regard it—as mainly a defensive weapon? From that point of view the British Empire could show greater need for defensive vessels than any power having regard for its immense seaboard and long lines of communication in every sea. Yet we are prepared unreservedly to surrender such defensive protection as submarines are purpose to afford and I submit this point for the careful consideration of the powers.

Gentlemen, we are here to confer in order to get in agreement which will mean a real reduction in armaments, to demonstrate to the peoples we represent our faith in the Covenant of the League of Nations and in the signatures to the Pact of Paris for the Renunciation of War. Such a reduction of armaments will not only advance the general cause of peace, but will also secure an appreciable relief in the economic burdens of nations. I ask you, therefore, to consider our proposition also from that point of view. The powers here represented have built, are building or authorized over 400 or these vessels designed for submarine warfare.

Submarine Disabilities

They are expensive in maintenance, they have most complicated machinery and a very high proportion of skilled personnel is required to man them. They are very expensive to build. They require extensive provision in the way of shore establishments and depot ships to maintain them. Their abolition would in itself therefore achieve enormous reductions in armaments expenditure. But the saving would not end there. Indirectly such a decision as we urge would accomplish almost equally large savings in the provision of destroyers and antisubmarine units—so immediately that if the conference agreed to abolish the submarine we could immediately sit down together to reduce figures which would otherwise appear as necessary under this head. The total economy would therefore be enormous.

I desire to add two short but I think very material considerations in support of our proposition from the point of view of the personnel employed in submarines. Those of us who are politically responsible for a policy would do well, I think, to consider:

(A) The general conditions of service in submarines and

(B) The risks of disaster and loss of life even in peace time.

As to the first, I imagine almost all of us have been in a submarine. We admire its ingenuity and its wonderful technique, but we are bound to observe that the lack of space involving long periods of being unable to stand upright, with vitiated atmosphere very often when submerged, are hardly in keeping with the improved conditions for industrial workers which we now all of us consistently urge at Geneva.

As to the second, think for a brief moment of the toll of submarine disasters ever since the war.

"Public Conscience Shocked"

Gentlemen, seamen are not cowards; they daily face the dangers incident to their calling which fill us with great admiration. But is it not true to say that every time there is a submarine disaster the public conscience is shocked at our own flesh and blood being required by national policy and exigency to face death in conditions in which they have no more chance than a rat in a trap? And there is not a power here today, I regret to say (I wish there were), which has not experienced such disasters. I will not mention them all, but taking only the worst of them since 1918 in connection with 12 mishaps in the course of peace-time submarine operations of the five powers, no fewer than 570 men have met their deaths in conditions I have named. I beg that we may consider the possibility of wiping out the recurrence of such calamities which cannot be wholly met by the life-saving devices now undergoing experiment.

I sum up our case for abolition very briefly:

(1) In the general interest of humanity.

(2) In consideration of our view that these vessels are primarily offensive instruments.

(3) In order to secure a most substantial contribution to disarmament and peace.

(4) In view of the very important financial relief to be obtained.

(5) In consideration of the conditions of service of the personnel and the undue risks which can be abolished.

Definite Conditions Needed

Gentlemen, I am speaking today for the purpose of advocating the total abolition of submarines and I have done my best to present to you the arguments as I see them which should lead us to adopt such a course by international agreement. If we fail to reach such agreement here, we shall, I feel, have missed a great opportunity. What the position of His Majesty's Government will be in that event has already been made public. We shall endeavor to confine the submarine to defense by limiting it strictly both in size and numbers; in that connection we should be prepared to accept the lowest possible limits that can be suggested, again both in numbers and size.

We should also propose to the Conference that if submarines are to be retained, the most definite conditions should be laid down and agreed upon with a view to preventing these vessels from being used as commerce destroyers in violation of international law and practice, under the standards of condemnation which public opinion most certainly demands. To that end we should seek to revive the agreement signed in Washington on Feb. 6, 1922, but which was not fully ratified by the signatory powers, to regulate the attack of merchant ships by submarines in accordance with the rules and practice set out in that treaty.

I would sincerely urge, however, with all the power it is possible for a single suppliant to command, but supported by tens of millions of people throughout the world that the proposal of my colleagues for the total abolition of this type of war vessel may be unanimously accepted by the delegates and that we may all therefore have a part in an act which would mark a very real advance in the evolution of the peoples of the world toward international understanding, amity and permanent peace.

French Unofficial Statement Says Nation Needs 100,000 Tons 'Subs'

(Continued from Page 1)

sesses three types of submarines held to be indispensable to its security There are submarines of 600 tons for coastal defense, submarines for high seas of 1500 tons and the prototype of a submersible cruiser of 3000 tons. These larger vessels are said to be intended for the protection of its colonial domains. The Surcouen is considered a particularly successful experiment and France does not want to abandon its technical supremacy, which it thinks it has achieved in submarines.

Understanding French Viewpoint

However distasteful this attitude may be it is well that we should endeavor to understand the French viewpoint. The recent affirmations of an Anglo-American accord have revived somewhat unfortunately the talk of an Anglo-Saxon bloc against France and have brought forward the suggestion that France is really not interested in the conference in the same way as the other powers.

The strongest tactical weapon of France, says Le Journal, is that France has not need of a naval accord while the American and British Governments have. It is a grand force to be able to pronounce the word no.

Yet this does not mean that France will be implacable. On the contrary, it is ready to negotiate if it is properly approached. It only wants to feel that if undue pressure is put upon it, it can assume an air of total indifference and refuse to move. The danger for the conference as a five-power conference would lie in any tendency to make it a two or three power conference, which can dictate its wishes to the other powers.

That suspicion has haunted the French mentality from the beginning, and in the nature of the case would seem to be justified, whatever precautions were taken. It would have been advisable, however, to take more precaution.

Reich Cruiser Interests France

Even in respect to large cruisers, expert writers of such papers as the Journal des Debats are asking for 12 as against 9 which have been proposed. France is particularly concerned with Germany's construction of the pocket battleship, Ersatz Preussen, and while willing to agree to the limitation of capital ships in size would not have them restricted in other respects.

Above all perhaps there is definite opposition to placing Italy on the same footing as France. The reasons are well known and it is regretted that at Washington a precedent was set which now causes complications. There is certainly a stiff-backed opposition to the perpetuation of such parity.

These observations must not be regarded as in the slightest degree discouraging. They are merely a reminder that if a five-power agreement is desired the French will have to be treated with exceptional skill, consideration and frankness.

FRANCE FAVORS REGULATION, BUT NOT ABOLITION

Georges Leygues Tells Parley That Submarine Use Can Be Controlled

LONDON (AP)—The text of the address of Georges Leygues, French Minister of Marine, before the plenary session of the five-power naval conference follows:

The French Government at the first plenary session of the conference stated their international requirements such as they result from the metropolitan and colonial situation in France. These latter requirements include the use of the submarine.

The French Government considers that the submarine is a warship, like all the others, that it is a defensive weapon which all the naval powers cannot do without, that the use of the submarine should and can be regulated like any other warship.

These are three points which France will keep in mind in stating her standpoint and drawing up her proposals to be determined by the general structure of her Empire.

The submarine often has been mentioned as a machine without its like in naval warfare. The above saying can hardly be maintained, either as a matter of principle or as a matter of fact.

Distinctive Features

Compared with other ships, what are the distinctive features of the submarine? To the gun and torpedo joined together, it adds submersion. The latter discovery is never more surprising nor in itself more unlawful than was, at the time of its first appearance, the steamship as opposed to the sailing vessel.

To every improvement of offensive weapons, corresponds a progress in defensive weapons. To the gun and torpedo were opposed the armored bulkheads and the bulge.

Against surprise attacks of submarines, navies protect themselves by nets, mines and listening detectors. Wireless indeed multiplied the military efficiency of the submarine. But some day or other it must be outdone by a new appliance which will not only reduce its offensive or defensive powers to the level of older weapons but will show its relative weakness.

Only the total abolition of war fleets might put a stop to the continual progress of technical evolution. It has been maintained, on the other hand, that the submarine could only be used against the merchant ship. Comparison between naval tonnages of warships destroyed during the war period brings forward the following figures.

Losses in War

As far as the French were concerned, the loss by submarines was 82,350 tons—that is, three-quarters of the total losses suffered. As concerns the British navy, 191,900 tons, that is, one-third of the British losses. As concerns Italy, the figure was 20,020 tons, that is, one-fourth of her losses. The tonnage, including Russia, of allied warships sunk by submarines amounted to 312,860 tons.

What warship the submarine does not destroy it will immobilize, or, should they leave their bases, it wears them out. By obliging them to keep higher speeds and be constantly on the watch it tires them out by constantly threatening both crews and engines. The submarine works by surprise. It lies in wait for the enemy, but who ambush ever excluded from warfare? It hides under water, but does not the surface ship sometimes try to hide behind a screen of smoke? It attacks other warships without warning, but does not the most powerful armed surface ship wait to open fire until she is within range?

The submarine, therefore, is a warship like all others—sometimes more efficient, sometimes more exposed to danger. Must it disappear because it disturbs the habits and honored traditions of surface ships? It may happen tomorrow every type of warship in the various navies will belong to the submarine class. As for reproach made to it of not being chivalrous, it has already been made to all new weapons by the older ones—to the firearm by the sword, to the torpedo by the gun.

French Needs Cited

A navy of lesser order with extensive responsibilities cannot do without the defensive means offered by submarines. It would, moreover, be impossible to abolish or reduce defensive weapons without the risk of giving dangerous advantage to offensive means.

France, whose territory faces three seas, is further obliged to protect the unity of an empire covering 4,400,000 square miles, with 13,000 miles of coast and lines of communication extending 34,000 miles. She must also secure her free and regular communications to and from Northern Africa. The submarine answers those various needs, for it is chiefly on the submarine that we rely for:

First, protection against enemy attacks on population and cities along the coast in the absence of the high sea fleets, and the defense of distant dependencies pending the arrival of supporting fleets.

Second, escort and protective convoys transporting men and goods between the mother country and the colonies.

Third, guarding lines of communication over long distances when bases are lacking between the mother country and the colonies or between the colonies themselves.

Fourth, scouting and protection of the high seas fleets.

Matchless as Scout

For such operations the submarine cannot be done without. As a scout it is practically matchless; it is the only type of ship which can, without support, sail through enemy fleets to observe and report about the enemy's whereabouts.

As a convoying ship, by increased tonnage it has become more seaworthy. France, for these various tasks, cannot do without submarines. She also needs them because of the comparative weakness of surface craft. When at the Washington conference she accepted, in a spirit of conciliation and in order to emphasize the non-aggressive policy of her naval policy, a ratio for capital ships clearly inferior to the level which her position in the world would have allowed her to reach, it was on the express condition that she would keep her entire liberty as concerned defensive ships (cruisers, destroyers, submarines).

The French point of view has not been altered since then. France still considers the submarine as the defensive weapon par excellence. In particular, she expects from the submarine, as all the lesser naval powers do, the only protection against a long-distance blockade by surface fleets.

League Precedent

We must mention in that respect that all the smaller navies in the making begin by securing submarines as the least expensive means of defense. When the naval status of states asking admission to the League of Nations had to be determined, the League accepted as lawful that they should be provided with submarines. This is a small

ONTARIO TO OPEN UP VAST COAL FIELDS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—Immediate extension of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway from its present terminus to Blacksmith Rapids, 40 miles distant, was announced by Howard Ferguson, Provincial Premier. The work will cost $2,000,000, an average of $50,000 a mile.

Blacksmith Rapids is the heart of the great coal area which geologists who have examined the formations say contain between 60,000,000 and 70,000,000 tons of lignite.

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fact that the present conference, including the five chief naval powers of the world, should always bear in mind.

We have yet to discuss the opinion that has been expressed of the submarine being a barbarous instrument of war. It owes such reputation to the use made of it in some quarters against merchant ships, against the principles of humanity which are the foundation of international law.

But the violation of such principles is ascribable to those who have used the submarine to bad effect, not to the submarine itself. The use of submarines against merchant ships is not necessarily unlawful. Everything depends on the intention behind it. There is no weapon which cannot be used to criminal purposes.

Can Conform to Law

A surface ship can destroy the enemy as well as neutral trade, against every rule of international law. It can also shell a town on the coast from the offing, and its shells are not likely to single out the fighting from the noncombatant inhabitants.

Mine layers, which are not always submarines, can hardly be certain that the mines they lay will make a distinction between warships and merchant ships or between belligerents and neutral ships. What is certain, at any rate, is that crews, whether combatant or not, cannot rely on the mine to pick them up.

Before sentence is passed against submarines, it is necessary to show that they cannot be used conformably with international law. Examples of the war, on the contrary, show that British submarines in the North Sea and the Baltic did comply with international law in the course of their operations against merchant ships. Since then the evolution of the submarine has made it still more capable of proceeding to visits and searches while observing the rules established for surface ships. If submarines can fulfill the same duties, why should they not enjoy the same rights?

The logical conclusion is to treat likewise, as far as both rights and duties are concerned, the submarine and the surface ship and this is the conclusion come to by the French Government.

Three Issues Laid Down

The French Government is of the opinion that unrestricted submarine war against seafaring trade should be outlawed by placing submarines under rules of both the present and the future to be observed by capital ships. France accepts the principle laid down in Articles 1 and 2 of the Root resolution. She is of the opinion that it is possible in practice to make use of submarines for controlling trade without violating, as was the case during the war of 1914-18, the principles universally accepted by civilized nations for the protection of neutral and noncombatant lives. She is ready to pledge herself by treaty and can rely confidently on the discipline of her sailors.

A motion tending to abolish submarines would, if insisted upon, lay down three questions and principles:

First, the measure of lawfulness of any weapon of war deriving from the progress of science and technical improvements.

Second, the right of lesser and smaller powers to possess as sovereign states a navy corresponding to their requirements and their means of national defense.

Third, the freedom of the seas.

The French delegation would be ready to discuss those questions should the conference so decide. They think, however, that discussion will [illegible] other lines. They remember that at the Washington conference [illegible] the American, the Italian [illegible] Japanese delegations had asked [illegible] edition of submarines and that [illegible] attitude of these three delegations was very near that presently adopted by the French delegation.

Regulation, Not Abolition

The French delegation therefore hope that the conference, after discussing the various propositions put forward this morning, may agree and admit that the submarine has fighting value against other ships of war.

They expect that the conference will also admit that the use made of the submarine in the recent war justifies its regulation, not its abolition. Consequently, the French delegation, maintaining their positions as expounded in their statement of national requirements, declare that: First, they cannot accept the abolition of the submarine; second, they are ready to concur in international agreement regulating the use of the submarine and to that effect they submit to the conference the following resolution:

"A committee shall be appointed to prepare an agreement open for signature to all naval powers forbidding submarines to act toward merchant ships otherwise than in strict conformity with rules either present or future to be observevd by surface warships."

Airplanes Undergo Rigid Safety Tests

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Some idea of the searching tests which every aircraft has to undergo is gathered from a paper read by H. B. Howard before the Royal Aeronautical Society.

To start with, said Mr. Howard, the pilot, navigator, ground engineer and airdrome must all be licensed. Instruments and equipment must be of approved types and the aircraft must possess a certificate of airworthiness, renewed yearly conditional upon compliance with the host of regulations concerning the design, materials of construction and workmanship.

Every new type of civil aircraft has to clear a barrier 20 meters high in a certain stated distance, and climb to a stated height in three minutes. These points vary for different types of aircraft.

Published reports show that British Air transport services had covered some 8,000,000 miles without a single mishap attributable to structural failure.

The International Commission for Aerial Navigation, Mr. Howard concluded, is now engaged in unifying the minimum technical requirements in all countries signatory to the air convention. While this idea is attractive, their establishment is a tremendous task, he said, as it involved adjustment of ideas of safety to the present state of knowledge and the difficult question of racial differences.

Aircraft passed by one nation's system would very likely fail by the other, he added, because of differences in methods of use and maintenance; differences in take-off performance; variations in size, surface and altitude of airdromes and in the contour of the country in general.

INTERLAKE IRON CORPORATION

Interlake Iron Corporation, formerly By-Products Coke Corporation, including subsidiaries reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, net income after charges and taxes of $2,002,629, compared with $1,354,124 in 1928.

ITALY WILLING TO GO LIMIT ON SUBMARINE BAN

Grandi Recalls Proposal It Made of Naval Holiday on Capital Ships

LONDON (AP)—The text of the speech by Dino Grandi, Italian delegate, at the five-power naval conference, Feb. 11, was as follows:

The preceding speeches reveal two tendencies with regard to submarines. One embodies a maximum program—their abolition; the other, a minimum program—the limiting of their use against merchant ships.

Naturally I have no objection to discussing the latter proposal. I do not think it should present much difficulty, for at the time of the Washington conference the idea of regulating and restricting use of submarines against merchant ships was unanimously accepted by delegations of the five powers here represented.

Adoption of this minimum program, far-reaching though it be in its effects, would, however, by no means exhaust our task.

I am confident that our conference desires to go to the root of this problem so as to achieve the ends assigned to us by public opinion the world over. These ends are—let me emphasize it—not only limitation but actual reduction of armaments.

Within General Framework

In the note by which they invited us last October to attend this conference, the British Government informed us that they had arrived at an understanding with the American Government on the advisability of abolishing submarines altogether, and they expressed the hope that the others of the five powers would see their way clear to agree in London to their abolition.

I will not conceal the fact that the idea of abolishing submarines has given rise in my country to a feeling of perplexity which is not confined to naval circles. Nevertheless the Italian Government, in their determination to neglect nothing which can promote the cause of disarmament, propose to examine this question not as a separate problem, but as one within the general framework of those which the present conference is called upon to consider and solve.

Many maintain that the submarine is a weapon of the less armed against the more powerfully armed, and indeed it affords the former a means of offering resistance which entails certain risks to an aggressor who is disposing of superior forces. The Italian Government concur in this view.

Disadvantage to Weaker

They believe that in the present state of armaments, the abolition of the submarine would favor the stronger navies to the disadvantage of the weaker, and that it would be unjust to deprive the latter of this weapon without due regard to their possibilities of defense.

On the other hand, the Italian delegation deem that they would fail in their duty of co-operating in the solution of the general problem of disarmament, were they to disregard the arguments brought forward by advocates of the abolition of the submarine.

The value of the submarine, it is tended, lies mainly in the menace that it represents—a menace the effects and reaction of which include the possibility of attacking capital ships, interrupting lines of communication and destroying trade. This menace has compelled the building of ships capable of resisting or evading submarine attacks and has greatly contributed to the increase of displacements and speed.

Defensive Measures Effected

The necessity of preventive measures against such attacks has led also to a marked increase in the number of light surface vessels required for the protection of battleships, for the convoying of merchantmen and for the patrolling of trade routes. It has also engendered a whole system of defensive measures which weigh heavily on the budgets of the several navies.

The submarine which in the opinion of its advocates is an effective weapon of offense and defense for the less powerful navies, thus becomes in the opinion of its opponents one of the major incentives toward the increase in naval armament and one of the main obstacles in the way of effective reductions.

We thus find ourselves involved in a vicious circle from which there is no outlet. How can we break through this circle; how can we deliberately enter upon a path leading to disarmament? Is it possible to take into due account the interests and wishes of both sides of the argument? Can we conciliate the claims of those who demand abolition of the submarine with the requirements of those who desire to retain it?

Double Solution Needed

The submarine is the only weapon which can be used with some chance of success against those battleships which the less powerful navies do not possess. Is it possible to find a solution which will cover on the one hand the abolition of the submarine and lead on the other to a substantial reduction of armaments, providing simultaneously for abolition of capital ships?

Has not the desire to abolish these ships been voiced again in the last few days?

Let me restate our position. Italy is ready to renew an undertaking restricting the use of submarines against merchant ships. She is even prepared to go further. A large portion of public opinion points to abolition of the submarine as a step which would mark a new epoch in the history of disarmament; it considers such action essential, in fact, to drastic reduction of armaments and as an essential factor for the promotion of wider agreements.

In the last few days the proposal to abolish submarines has appeared in two important documents.

We keep an open mind on the subject.

Proposed Naval Holiday

Two years ago, in the course of other negotiations on naval disarmament, the Italian Government proposed a naval holiday for capital ships. The Italian delegation note with satisfaction that this idea is now being favorably considered by other governments. In the same spirit which led them to make that proposal the Italian delegation are now willing to participate in a discussion of the abolition of submarines.

We fully appreciate the point of view of those who may consider such a proposal contrary to the interests of their national defense. It is evident that agreements we are seeking can only be the result of self-imposed limitations, freely accepted by each and all.

The Italian delegation share the view that at the present stage of the problem a discussion on the abolition of submarines would be in the interest of disarmament.

We do not object in principle to the abolition of submarines if all the naval powers concur therein, and if such an abolition is to expert a decisive influence in bringing about that drastic reduction of armaments which the whole world desires.

CHERISHED CHINESE PIGTAIL ABDICATES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NANKING—Pigtails must go.

That is one of the resolutions issued as law by the Nationalist Government for 1930. The harmless, unnecessary queue is being banned at the same time as the old lunar calendar and extraterritorial rights for foreigners.

There won't be much talk among the high councils of the great powers about this restriction on the personal freedom of the custom-loving coolies; even in China it won't make so much trouble as the enforcement of the use of the solar dates on all business papers.

The pigtail was forced upon the Chinese by their Manchu conquerors as a sign of inferiority, and now it should be hateful to them. On the contrary, it is still cherished by thousands of Chinese as an adornment and a sign of ancient and honorable ancestry.

STINSON AIRCRAFT CONTROL

The directorate of the Stinson Aircraft Corporation, control of which was recently acquired by the Cord Corporation, has been reduced from 15 to 5 members, E. L. Cord is chairman of the new board

JAPAN OPPOSES UNLIMITED USE OF SUBMARINES

Delegate, However, Finds They Have 'Proper Legitimate Usage'

LONDON (AP)—The text of the address of Admiral Hyo Takarabe, head of the Japanese Admiralty, delivered on Feb. 11 before the plenary session of the five-power naval conference follows:

It has today been the privilege of all of us here to listen to very enlightening statements on the question of submarines. I can fully sympathize with the high humanitarian motives that are animating the interesting idea of totally abolishing this particular category of warcraft.

I am one of those who deem it most desirable that if war must be fought its destructive powers must be minimized, innocent lives spared and valuable wealth conserved. I am most emphatically opposed to unlimited submarine warfare as was witnessed during the World War.

But in one respect I must differ with some of the propositions put forward today by some of my colleagues. The merits of a submarine are not to be judged by what she does but by what she is. It is not a ruthless weapon to be condemned in contradistinction to surface craft.

For that matter, what weapons of war can be put to the merciless use of victimizing lives and property to no greater point? Let us take the most obvious instance. Flying machines are being developed day by day and are adding so much to the progress of peaceful communication, but at the same time they are proving formidable weapons and if abused would offer a menace to defenseless lives and property even more atrociously than submarines themselves.

They have in one sense a wider range of action. They can, if so willed, play havoc, not only at sea, but on land. Nothing can more clearly show the truth of the axiom that the sword will cut both ways. The submarine has its proper legitimate usage.

It is an appropriate medium of defense as a scout and an instrument to ward off any attack in adjacent waters of a country. Japan, consisting as she does of so many islands scattered so widely on a sea extending from the tropical to the frigid zones, sees in such a kind of armament a convenient and adequate means for providing for her national defense.

With this comparatively inexpensive warcraft she can contrive to look after her extensive waterways and vulnerable points. Japan desires to retain submarines solely for these purposes.

As to the necessity to put an end once and for all to recurrence of the appalling experiences of the World War, Japan heartily associates herself with the proposal which is apparently in the minds of many of my colleagues, to submit this category of arms to the strict circumscription of law.

It was Japan's wish that this measure should be adopted early, and she not only signed the submarine treaty agreed upon at the Washington conference but very quickly ratified it. She wishes very ardently that the present conference revive that question and will succeed in discovering a mathematical formula much more strict in its conception so that all the powers represented at this table can unite to make it operative at no great distant future.

Japan will be second to none in giving her full support to an undertaking to outlaw the illegitimate use of legitimate and defensive agency of war.

Expedition Planned to East Greenland

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, has asked the Government of Denmark, through the State Department, for permission to send an expedition to Scoresby Sound and its vicinity, in East Greenland, it was announced by the museum. The object would be to collect ethnological material for a study of the coast Eskimo of that region, as well as archæological specimens.

Should permission be granted for the expedition, it will be led by Capt. Robert A. Bartlett, who during 33 years has made more than 40 voyages to the Arctic. His first trip was with the Pearl expedition of 1897-98. He also accompanied Peary on the expedition which resulted in the discovery of the North Pole in 1909. Captain Bartlett, who plans to leave here in June, will use the schooner Morrissey, which he has used on his more recent voyages to the north.

The project will be financed by friends of the museum and of Captain Bartlett.

FARMERS UNION CURTAILS

GENESEE, Ida. (AP)—The Genesee Farmers Union, which controls 1,000,000 bushels of wheat, has decided to curtail planting by 25 per cent during 1930.

With Congress Day by Day

Senate continued tariff debate after rejecting by tie vote, 36 to 36, the proposal to put building brick on free list.

House Military Committee resumed hearing on bill to lease Muscle Shoals.

Flood Control Committee continued hearing on proposals to amend Jadwin Mississippi flood control plan.

Public Lands Committee resumed hearing on Nolan bill to create national park in Minnesota.

Harry M. Wurzbach from fourteenth Texas district was seated in place of Augustus McCloskey after Elections Committee reported former legally elected.

Resolution adopted authorizing Banking Committee to investigate branch and chain banking.

House heard attacks on American participation in Bank of International Settlements by Chairman McFadden of Banking Committee.

Agriculture Committee reported Clarke bill to authorize $50,000,000 expenditure for protection of watersheds of navigable streams.

Senate confirmed nominations of Fred C. Wetmore as District Attorney for western Michigan; of William J. Williams to be marshal for the northern district of Ohio, and of Hoyt E. Ray for reappointment as District Attorney for Idaho.

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Cut From Fresh Genuine Spring Lamb
KIDNEY CHOPS Lb. 59c
Boned or Rolled, if Desired
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5 to 7-lb. Each. Short Shank
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Use Royal to Assure You of Better Baking Results
Baking Powder - 12 Oz. Can 45c 6 Oz. Can 23c
A Very Low Price
Pea Beans - - - - 2 Lbs. 17c
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Ivory Soap
2 Lge. Bars 21c 3 Med. Bars 20c
Peanut Butter
Lb. Pail 21c Lb. in Bulk 15c

Macaroni OR Spaghetti
Finast BRAND
4 Pkgs. 29c

King Oscar—Packed in Pure Olive Oil
Sardines NORWEGIAN 2 Cans 33c
A New National Biscuit Macaroon Snap—A Special for This Week
Donora Cookies Lb. 23c
The Better Pop Corn—Pops Quicker, Larger and Whiter
Pop Corn LITTLE BUSTER 2 Cans 23c
Finast Molasses is the Purest Light New Orleans Variety
Molasses No. 2½ Can 25c No. 1½ Can 15c
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SWISS DECLARE SLOGAN MUST BE 'DISARMAMENT'

Peace Organizations Send Letter to Members of Federal Assembly

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—"For those who see clearly, the slogan must be not 'armament,' but 'disarmament.' Only there lies security for Switzerland, because a new war would be our ruin. The great majority of our people do not approve of new burdens for military preparation, the futility of which they understand more and more clearly."

This was one of the key sentences in a public letter which was recently sent to all the members of the Federal Assembly of Switzerland over the signatures of the representatives of seven peace organizations, with headquarters in the cities of Zurich, Geneva and Berne.

The immediate cause of this appeal and of the fairly widespread peace activity which has recently found expression here in the press and public meetings, is a bill prepared by the military department of the Federal Department, providing that a special grant of 20,000,000 gold francs be voted for strengthening the air service of the Swiss army. This is in addition to the regular military budget of 68,800,000 francs, which forms more than one-fourth of the total state budget for the present year. This means a sudden special augmentation of military expenditures by over 23 per cent.

The type of airplane which the Swiss army wants to buy is a very swift pursuit machine which leaves the ground very quickly and rises rapidly—in other words, an apparatus for defense purposes only. The argument put forth by the Swiss military department is that if two great groups of powers, in case of war, were fairly evenly balanced, and if the Swiss army were in a position to stubbornly defend boundaries by means of the best equipment both on land and in the air, the belligerents, not wishing to gain an additional enemy, would be more likely to observe the neutrality of Switzerland than if this country were defenseless. And since neighboring states are increasing their air service, Switzerland feels that she must improve hers. Besides, this country has accepted an agreement before the powers of Europe to maintain an efficient system of military defense.

However, there are many people here to whom reasoning makes no appeal whatsoever, and among whom this aviation bill, inspired and prepared by the army, provoked vehement opposition. First, among the antimilitarists are the Socialists, who are steadily growing in strength in Switzerland and have become a very formidable force. They are out-and-out opposed to nationalism and to militarism.

The attitude of the Swiss Socialists is of international significance, since many devoted peace workers and a large number of Socialists in other countries point to the Swiss military system as an example of the satisfactory solution of the problem of national defense. And they consider it such because of the fact that the Swiss army is nothing more than a sort of national guard.

Another group of antimilitarists are the radical religious pacifists, who oppose the whole conception of forcible resistance. These people argue that the Swiss army system, even though a militia, requiring but little obligatory military service from each male citizen, is still, "in principle," exactly the same as the army systems in the other European countries. They make much of the point that in the realm of peace making, Switzerland has a special duty. Inasmuch as she is the hostess of the League of Nations as well as of many other international, idealistic societies, she has a special world mission, they maintain.

They also add that against France or Italy or Germany the little Swiss army would be utterly helpless. Further more, they assert that with the advance of technique the 65 airplanes which the Swiss army is now planning to buy will be worthless in five years. So why spend 20,000,000 francs for nothing? Instead of that they propose that this money be used to gain the friendship of the nations of the world and suggest that with it Switzerland build playgrounds and resorts in her beautiful mountains, where the people of other nations may come to seek rest and strength and happiness. The friendship and good will engendered by such an enterprise would be worth more than 1000 airplanes, they say.

The nationalists press their campaign of "patriotism" with much vigor, but it is plain that the opposition to the military spirit is growing here. One of the chief leaders is a noted woman writer and teacher of Geneva, Miss Alice Descoeudres.

Value of Good Will in Industry Voiced

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—The important part that management can play in promoting good will in industry is stressed in the report of a committee on the subject which was read at a recent meeting of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Association of Foremen Engineers and Draughtsmen. The committee submitted that there was need under modern conditions for a better knowledge of one another's motives and acts.

In this connection the value of a better knowledge on the part of the management of the subject of economics is emphasized. The value of personal contact in creating good will is also stressed. "When framing its policy," the report proceeds, "it is incumbent upon the management, whether of a business concern or of the employers' organization, to realize that there is no greater friend of peace than the knowledge and sympathy derived from personal contact, that potent antidote to ignorance and resultant understanding. It is not enough that the rule of law should supplant the rule of force. There must be a happy human atmosphere."

Discussing material incentives toward creating good will, the report refers to copartnership and profit-sharing. "While fully alive" it states, "to the advantage that would accrue if the individual worker could be more directly associated with the prosperity of the enterprise, we are afraid that such an ideal is difficult of realization under present conditions, or such as are likely to obtain in the near future. It would, however, we feel, be a mistake to conclude that advances in the direction of some form of profit-sharing are not possible. The committee also expresses the opinion that greater security of employment would be conducive to good will.

The report is the result of investigations extending over the past three years and contains a consensus expressed in nearly 100 essays dealing with the question which were sent in to the committee of the association.

AMHERST LIFTS MOTOR BAN

AMHERST, Mass. (AP)—A two-year ban on automobiles has been lifted by Amherst College. An announcement from Dean Geoffrey Atkinson's office said students would be allowed to drive automobiles within 20 miles of Amherst.

The End of a Perfect 'Slide'

E. Klett, Garmisch

Applying the Brakes on Skis Requires the Skill and Balance of an Expert. It Looks Easy—but Try It!

Sparkle and Zest of Winter Sports Call Throngs to Mountain Resorts

Adequate Facilities, Beautiful Scenery, Reasonable Prices and Ideal Climate Turn Many Outdoor Enthusiasts to Germany This Season

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMBURG—Outdoor winter sports, when you know them, hold an attraction that cause the once fashionable indoor pleasures to call in vain to the winter vacationist.

Many American and English sport lovers have sought new fields in Europe to conquer and have found them in Germany. Not so cold as the Scandinavian countries, but with the same powdery snow and brilliant sunshine, the German mountain resorts offer variegated and excellent scenery and sport.

The Bavarian Alps, high and picturesque, have broad skiing, side-thrilling iced bobsled runs planned by Norwegian experts, well placed platforms for ski-jumping and glassy ice rinks, as well as splendid horses for ski-joring and sleigh racing.

One of the most delightful of these stations is Garmisch-Partenkirchen, easy to reach from Munich, yet ideally situated in an inspiring country in the shadow of the imposing Zugspitze.

Oberammergau, bright with its gayly painted houses, nestling in its quiet snowy valley, an entirely different picture from that of its Passion Play season, is brilliant in its diversity of sports.

The 2500 inhabitants are already rehearsing busily for this summer's performance of the Passion Play. These mountain people are calm, friendly and accustomed to strangers.

Excursions are winter sports worthy of the name. Partnach and Hoellentalklamm offer high, narrow rock ravines, lined with rushing torrents and noisy waterfalls or giant icicles, and narrow path tunnels through the rock or close to the bald face of the cliffs, furnishing real thrills to the mountain climber. Ascents to Alpspitze, Enningalm and Zugspitze, partly by ski and partly on foot, are made frequently.

Bavaria, however beautiful, is out of the way, if one happens to be in northern Germany, and some Americans, especially those stationed in big northern cities, such as Berlin, Hamburg or Bremen, have begun to discover the Harz. This territory is not particularly high, but extremely attractive, with its own rough wildness, and offers high-class sport facilities.

Schierke on the Brocken is perhaps the most popular all-round station. This Brocken, with its 1182 meters, is the Harz's highest mountain and is not only the center of winter sports, but the very middle of the Harz's thousand and one legends.

The hotels are well equipped and inexpensive. One may indulge in all sports for a fraction of what winter sports cost elsewhere. There are bob-runs with lifts for those who appreciate all comforts, ski courses for timid beginners, ski jumping contests for the skilled and audacious, and ice festivals full of pleasures for graceful performers and brightly dressed audiences alike.

The official Schierke season closes with a children's sport festival in the middle of February, although there is often good snow and sport until the 1st of March. The youngsters are surprisingly expert and vie fearlessly with the deft children of the village in their skillful Christianias and outside edges.

Several other parts of Germany, such as the Giant Mountains of Silesia and the romantic Black Forest also offer excellent sport facilities in winter, coupled with exceedingly interesting country and reasonable prices. There are places and conveniences for all.

Whether it is the sli-slip-sh-h of the skis through the snow, the nip of the frosty air, combined with radiant mountain sunshine, the heady speed or the joy of achieving the first Telemark, that brings the greatest delight, there is something about the sport that makes a confirmed enthusiast out of nearly everybody.

Bulgarians Honor Woman Patriot in Big Demonstration at 'Jubilee'

King Attends National Reception to Ekaterina Karavelova

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOFIA—The people of Bulgaria have recently accorded special honors to Mrs. Ekaterina Karavelova, when 40 different societies marked the fiftieth anniversary of the beginning of her teaching career.

The celebration was held in the largest theater in Sofia, and was attended by all classes, including leaders in all branches of Bulgarian life, the King, the Prime Minister, the Archbishop and the Mayor, all being present.

The program consisted mainly of the reading of tributes to Mrs. Karavelova by the delegates of organizations.

At the conclusion of a long program the woman thus honored made an impressive address, describing the progress which her little country has made during the 50 years of her activities.

Mrs. Karavelova was born in the little town of Rouschouk on the Danube while Bulgaria was still under the Turks, and was one of the very few Bulgarian girls who were fortunate enough at that time to get a high school education abroad.

Finishing school in Russia at the age of 18, she returned to Bulgaria during the year of the Russo-Turkish War, which resulted in the liberation of Bulgaria, and opened a school for children in her own home. After two years of teaching there she married one of Bulgaria's boldest and most influential statesmen and moved to the capital, Sofia, still keeping on teaching for more than 20 years, even after her husband had become Prime Minister.

She brought up a family, gave Mr. Karaveloff indispensable moral and financial aid during the most turbulent years in Bulgaria's history, faced trial with him as well as imprisonment for a short time on political charges, and in spite of humiliations and dangers continued undiscouraged and without bitterness to work ardently for the progress of her people. She carried on a very extensive journalistic activity, wrote and translated seevral books, founded and directed women's societies and cultural associations, opened a girls' school for domestic science in Sofia, and is now the leader of the peace movement among Bulgarian women.

She has often visited foreign countries to make them acquainted with her land and people. She has many friends in America and England, and is almost always visited by the distinguished visitors who come here to study Bulgaria.

Feted in Sofia

EKATERINA KARAVELOVA
Who Was Accorded National Reception in Bulgaria in Honor of 50 Years' Work for Her Country.

C. P. R. TO LAY TRACKS OF HEAVIER STEEL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—One hundred and sixty miles of track are to be laid between this city and Guelph and between London and Windsor, Ont., to replace lighter track.

The cost of laying the heavier steel will be approximately $1,500,000. The object of the reconstruction, Canadian Pacific Railway officials state, is to prepare the railroad for heavier power.

World's Playground Found in Switzerland

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—Last year practically half as many foreigners visited Switzerland as there are adult inhabitants in the country. They came from all parts of the world, but chiefly from Germany, England, America and France.

Some travelers came on business, others to attend international conferences, and a few to study. But most of them came to look, to rest and to play, because during the four seasons of the year Switzerland abounds in beautiful sights and offers endless opportunities for games, sports and touring.

There are nearly 100 mountain resorts with abundant snow and ice well adapted to skating, sledding and skiing. Nearly 80,000 Swiss people make a living caring for the 1,200,000 guests who annually visit their land. Of that number 477,000 are from Germany, 160,000 from England and 160,000 from America. It is to accommodate these 320,000 English-speaking visitors that the Swiss put up many public signs in English, thus adding another to the three "official" languages of the Swiss people—German, French and Italian.

London Clerks Count Little on Convention

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Certain apprehension is felt among clerical workers as to the amount of consideration likely to be given them under the proposed Salaried Employees' Hours Convention, which is now being considered by the International Labor Organization.

Covering, as the convention does, a large field of non-manual labor, the clerical workers apprehend that their point of view may be overlooked, particularly so because of their lack of organized strength.

At a meeting of the Association of Women Clerks and Secretaries, Miss Beatrice-Godwin, the association organizer, said that the hope of safeguarding their position lay either in obtaining a separate convention, or of supporting the project of inserting special sections in the convention which would deal with the peculiar needs of certain classes of workers.

"The desire of office workers is for a legalized week which shall not exceed 44 hours, inclusive of mealtimes," Miss Godwin said, "but in asking for this, we know that, under the convention as it stands at present, we are not likely to meet with success."

Bobbie Burns' Songs Still Sway Scotland

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDINBURGH—At a meeting of the Rymour Club here, Peter Smellie gave an address on "Burns Today."

Burns, he said, though living on the threshold of a period which was unexampled for the discoveries and advances made in natural science, gave not the slightest indication in his writings that he foresaw those wonders. For him the supreme truth lay in Pope's aphorism, "The proper study of mankind is man."

"The most obvious example of his power today was the survival and exuberance of Burns Clubs and Burns celebrations. In the church today Burns was recognized, not as a railer at religion, but as a reformer, who had laughed abuses out of existence."

"Auld Lang Syne" was fast becoming an anthem of the south, he said. When the British troops evacuated the occupied Rhineland, an English regiment left German soil to the tune of this Scottish song played by a French band.

Polish Premier Asks Diet's Co-operation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW—Co-operation with the Diet is to be the basis of policy of the new Polish Government, according to a recent statement made by the Premier, Prof. Casimir Bartel. The Premier declared that he depends upon this co-operation to carry out proposed changes in the constitution on which commissions are now at work.

The Premier announced his intention of revising the system of granting export premiums. The economic program of the new government contains many advances toward the Left wing. The section touching sick insurance alone did not call forth a favorable impression on that part of the House and sharp words of dissent were heard.

In foreign policy, the Premier declared, the Government would continue to work for peace and for good relations with the neighbors.

A good impression was made by assurances of impartiality on the part of the administrative organs.

Regeneration of Greece Carried Forward Under Second President

Alexander Zaimis, Former President of Greek Senate and Seven Times Prime Minister, Heartily Supported by Public Opinion

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS—Alexander Zaimis, former president of the Greek Senate, is now the second President of Greece.

Last May, when Mr. Condouriotis was elected permanent president, he openly declared that he could not stay in office more than six months. Despite this fact, Mr. Venizelos always hoped that the great patriot would not refuse to further extend the period of his services to the fatherland. But when all efforts to persuade him to reconsider his decision failed, Mr. Venizelos called a conference of parliamentary parties to nominate in common a presidential candidate. This was a difficult task for two reasons: the lack of a proper candidate on whom the majority of votes could center; and the disunion of the republican parties on the question.

Opinion was divided: one toward Mr. Zaimis; the other toward Mr. Kafandaris. But all parties agreed that Mr. Venizelos should be given the authority to nominate either of these gentlemen. Personally, Mr. Venizelos was for Mr. Kafandaris, but after long consideration his decision fell on Mr. Zaimis. The hearty reception given by public opinion showed the wisdom of the decision.

Zaimis's Political Life

Mr. Zaimis's political life is closely connected with the history of this country; especially since 1898—after the Greco-Turkish war—when he for the first time became Prime Minister. Seven times since that date he has been called upon to govern Greece, as Premier, after some particular crisis. Better to characterize his mission, one might rightly call him "the political link between the politically conflicting parties."

Formerly he was not a republican. He served King George I as faithfully as any Greek could do. He was not in line with the stringent policy of the revolutionists of 1922 who seized the power and drove out King Constantine. The revolutionist leaders then were in great need of finding a statesman capable of governing a country given over to anarchy. But all statements of Mr. Zaimis were rejected peremptorily. However, once the Republic was established and the country pacified, he adhered to the new régime advising its adversaries to accept it.

Loyalty to Venizelos

Mr. Zaimis has always been a loyal adherent of Mr. Venizelos. Long ago when he was High Commissioner of Crete, he appreciated the abilities of the then young Cretan politician. In 1924, after a short time in office as Prime Minister, when Mr. Venizelos left Greece, it was Mr. Zaimis who strongly opposed his going. He believed that only such a man could successfully deal with the extremely difficult situation. He expressed his fear for the future and anticipated the establishment of a dictatorship as a consequence of the prevalent anarchy—a fear which was realized in 1925 when General Pangalos, by a coup d'état, declared himself dictator.

One of the most notable services Mr. Zaimis has rendered his country was his work as Prime Minister from the autumn of 1926 to the spring of 1928, when cabinets over which he presided were formed by members of republican and royalist parties. Cooperation under his leadership led toward the reconciliation of the Greek people and the consolidation of the Republic. And it prepared the ground for the advent of the Cretan statesman who, with ardor and wisdom, is today working out its regeneration.

PREMIER WILL OPEN ONTARIO LONDON OFFICE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—Constructed throughout of materials produced in Ontario, the new Ontario Government offices at 163 Strand, London, Eng., will be officially opened by Premier G. Howard Ferguson, on Dominion Day, July 1. The building will be one of the handsomest structures of its kind in London.

Stone from Niagara is being used for the exterior of the building and wood grown in various parts of Ontario will be used for interior work.

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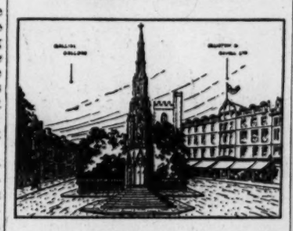

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NEW STRUCTURE OF ARBITRATION RESTS UPON OLD

Co-ordination and Perfection of Scattered Facilities Prove Successful

This is the last of four articles on commercial arbitration.

BY FRANCES KELLOR
First Vice-President, American Arbitration Association

It would be destructive for any body of men to invite corporations and trade bodies to participate in a national plan of arbitration by using arbitration agreements without first providing adequate arbitration machinery. What exactly do we mean by machinery?

We mean, quite simply, that whenever a member of a trade body enters into an agreement to arbitrate through his association, or whenever a corporation uses an arbitration clause, they shall have available whenever and wherever a dispute arises submissible to arbitration, the following:

1. A place to hold the hearings.
2. Clerical assistance in arranging the details of hearings and other proceedings.
3. A competent arbitrator or arbitrators.
4. Rules of procedure which are adequate under the law.

To keep these facilities ever ready and properly equipped is a responsibility the American Arbitration Association has assumed.

It seemed wasteful and unnecessary to construct new machinery without making every affort to use the existing machinery which trade and commercial bodies had set up at considerable labor and cost.

The first step, therefore, was to take an inventory of existing facilities. This inventory, which is published in the American Year Book on Commercial Arbitration, showed the commodities which were protected, and those which were not, and where were the strongholds of arbitration.

The next step on the basis of the information assembled was to establish a standard practice which might be applicable to the entire national system. This practice has been published in the Practice of Arbitration, and in a service pamphlet for the use of tribunals or individuals desiring to use them.

Classify Trade Associations

In accordance with this policy of using existing facilities in constructing a national plan, it was found that trade associations could be grouped into four divisions.

1. Where they had taken no interest in arbitration or were ignorant of its advantages. Here the problem was, first to secure an indorsement of the principle and a pledge of cooperation through affiliation with the association.
2. Where they had adopted arbitration but had neither clause nor facilities. Here the procedure was to recommend a clause and to suggest a plan for facilities either within the trade for the use of the facilities of the American Arbitration Association.
3. Where the trade body had a clause and no facilities or facilities and no clause, or where either or both were defective. Here the problem was to secure permission to recondition the clause or facilities, or both.
4. Where a trade body had a clause and facilities in good working order. Here the problem was to secure their co-operation in making their experience and plans available to other industries less fortunately situated.

This task will be seen in its proper proportions by recalling that there are approximately 5000 trade associations that offer a legitimate field for the perfection or installation of machinery or for co-ordination into a national system covering each commodity.

A further step was to sort these organizations, according to commodities, and to analyze the arbitration facilities or lack of them from this viewpoint. The results revealed that these organizations had for the most part arisen out of the necessities of a group to secure the welfare of the industry, and that they were effective in proportion as they served the group and it financed them adequately.

Complications on the Plan

The effect upon arbitration can be imagined. One commodity, for example, like silk enjoys competent arbitration facilities in its national and international ramifications. But along comes rayon, and its institute must now be fitted into the scheme.

Another commodity, like paper, will have arbitration facilities for controversies arising over its waste products while its 20 or more main branches of manufacture are without any facilities whatsoever.

In still other commodities no start whatever has been made and it is a question of finding the best point of penetration; that is the branch of industry most likely to respond and to influence other branches to follow suit. But this does not complete the picture for an industry like printing may have an excellent system in New York and none at all in other localities.

And, lastly, there are the resistive commodities. These are either manned by men who have managed to keep out of court and who, therefore, think of peace in individual terms of self-assurance (not unlike some nations); or they are so organized as to be, in effect, a monopoly that, irrespective of justice, can dictate the settlement of disputes as they arise.

But however important and useful, these trade organizations do not sufficiently cover the field for the purposes of a national system. They can, at least, form but one component part of such a system. For example, the National Association of Purchasing Agents indorses arbitration and recommends the use of the association's clause to its members. But its first application is in the coal industry which quite obviously lacks organizations covering the entire commodity. Also, when a chain store adopts a clause, it may require services in the several hundred cities where it maintains a branch. Obviously no trade body can provide such facilities.

Plan Against Duplicate Effort

The realization of this situation led the association to establish arbitration machinery in each local community. It is intended to serve business generally and the trades specifically when they have no facilities. Whenever chambers of commerce carried on local activities, it has been possible to work out a co-operative arrangement between it and the association, thereby not duplicating effort.

As a result of these various steps, the national machinery comprises facilities in 1700 cities, administered under uniform rules and according to an established standard. We can best understand this machinery by seeing how it operates to preserve peace.

Importers of hides and skins had an antiquated system of arbitration which was destroying confidence in arbitration. Their differences with the tanners were also not adjusted. A new plan was installed for the importers and a joint plan for importers and tanners was adopted and peace was restored.

In the fur industry, arbitration had fallen into disuse by reason of its many defects. A new system was installed for the merchants; the fur brokers were brought into a joint agreement and when the manufacturers have come in, the commodity will be fully protected by arbitration. But recently, the Wool Institute has adopted a comprehensive plan designed to establish peace throughout the whole industry.

The operation of this system is simple. Whenever a member of a trade or other organization that is co-operating in this general plan, has a controversy arising under a clause in a contract or a trade agreement, he notifies the secretary who, in turn, refers the matter to the American Arbitration Association. It then gets into touch with an arbitrator in the city or cities where the parties wish the arbitration to take place. He may act as arbitrator or, if three are required, others will be chosen from the local panel; or he may suggest a list of names from which the parties choose an arbitrator.

How Peace Is Maintained

The association furnishes the necessary information, forms and technical assistance and the arbitrator conducts the hearings and makes his award; and, if necessary, the court, upon confirming it, will enforce it. These hearings may be held at the trade association headquarters, if there be one; or at any place the parties and arbitrators agree upon. The award is filed with the association. If the parties are not members of trade bodies the only difference is that the complaint comes directly to the association.

One of the merits of this national system is that it keeps down the cost of arbitration. Any corporation that uses the clause of the association and any trade body that adopts its rules knows in advance that the arbitration of a claim of less than $1000 will cost each party $10 for the first hearing and $5 for each subsequent hearing; and if the claim is $1000 and less than $10,000, the cost will be $25 for the first hearing and $12.50 for each subsequent hearing; and if the claim involves $10,000 or over, the cost will be $100 for the first hearing and $50 for each subsequent hearing.

The question naturally arises how is it possible to maintain so low a cost. The answer is by centralization and sound financing. The arbitration facilities of the association are maintained through four sources of income:

1. Through corporation memberships of $100 annually which are, in effect, contracts for arbitration service.
2. Through arbitration fees received from parties.
3. Through appropriations by trade bodies that wish to relieve their members from paying arbitration fees.
4. Through contributions for educational work in the extension of arbitration in new trades.

As has been indicated, certain economics in administration contribute to this happy result; as, for example, the elimination of fees to arbitrators; the maintenance of flexible machinery which requires no overhead when not in use; and the issuance of information and instructions throughout the system from our headquarters.

The American Arbitration Association issues a warning to all companies intending to include an arbitration clause in their sales or purchase order forms, or in other contracts, to be sure that it provides adequate protection in the several respects for which it is intended. It suggests standard clauses which it has prepared to cover foreign and domestic trade contracts, and offers to co-operate in the furnishing of additional information to assist attorneys in preparing necessary protective inclusions in corporation papers.

Early Occupations

(With Apologies to Carmack)

Keystone

'YES, SIR-EE! THAT'S PERFECT!'

Isn't it a splendid bit of work? Even minute details have been carefully and accurately carried out. Do you wonder that these boys have suddenly resolved to do great things in engineering when they grow up?

Birds of North Find Safe Haven in Pinelands of South Carolina

By ALBERT F. GILMORE

THE northern bird lover may sometimes give way to a sense of anxiety for the welfare of his feathered friends of the summer, as they take their departure at the turn of the season. Such feelings, however, are quickly dispelled by even a brief visit to the winter haunts of many northern visitors, in the coastal plain of the Carolinas.

Rarely if ever have I seen such manifestation of unalloyed happiness, of sheer contentedness of the feathered tribe as I witnessed in the pinelands of South Carolina where I passed a brief holiday in early January. The volume of bird life was nothing short of marvelous.

Wherever I wandered, whether along the main highways or amid the tangle of pathways which run in all directions, I found hosts of birds: not alone the permanent residents of the region, but other hosts, including many intimate friends of our northern summer, old acquaintances, whom I readily recognized.

Flocks of bluebirds with their familiar plaintive notes accompanied us about the golf courses, perching on every convenient fence, the brilliant blue of their backs intensified by the azure of the cloudless sky. Hosts of meadow larks fed along the fairways and in the adjoining brushtangles sparrows flitted in and out; white-throats and white-crowned sparrows, fox sparrows, song and chipping and swamp sparrows joined in happy bands, undisturbed in their continual process of seed-gathering.

By a Woodland Path

I was quite prepared to say that no fly-catcher winters here when one day by a woodland path I found a phœbe with all its summer alertness, making merry in the warm sunshine, apparently lacking nothing of its usual ration of insects.

Winter is not the season of song, and yet now and then I was regaled with snatches of music, some familiar, some strange, but all delightful. One day, as I watched a flock of sparrows under the noontide heat of a cloudless day, a white-throat burst into song, its clear silvery strain seeming somewhat out of place in its southern environment.

In the spruce woods of Maine where it rears its brood, its entrancing melody seems to have its perfect setting. Of course, with each of us it is a case of familiarity. But somehow I always think of this sparrow as at its best in the north by some woodland lake where I often have been awakened in the stillness of night by the answering notes of these singers, as they called back and forth across the sleeping waters.

Were those midnight festivals an expression of joy which could not wait for the morning light, or were they to reassure each songster that its companions were in their accustomed place and that all was well? Whatever may have been the reason, they left an indelible impression upon the sensitive plate of memory.

As I wrote on a day in early January sitting on the veranda of my comfortable hostelry, a brown thrasher moved about in the shrubbery within 10 feet of my chair; the same restless tail-waver that we know in the North. A few hours before I had heard a burst of melody that for a moment I had thought to be a mocking bird singing out of season. A few moments of listening, however, dispelled the illusion, for I recognized the melodious jargon of the brown thrasher. Apparently its vocal effort was called out by the breathless heat of the noonday sun.

My Choice, the Cardinal

The cardinal makes merry with its reverberating whistle and calls, of enough rarity to keep one not wholly familiar with its notes on the qui vive. What a bird! While lacking in the grace and vivacity of the mocking bird, and surely possessed of little of the latter's ability as a songster, yet I am constrained to believe that could I have but one for my dooryard companion, I should choose the cardinal. Its brilliant plumage satisfies the eye; its calls and whistles are a constant challenge to my curiosity.

The Carolina wren was in evidence and its ringing notes were frequently heard on my early morning walk. Three tiny sprites of the bird world charmed me. Golden-crowned kinglets were all about, dainty, vivacious, restless as midgets; the tiny Carolina nuthatch searched incessantly the crevices of the old pines for its favorite larvæ, and the Carolina chickadee, cousin to our northern titmouse, called merrily from its rapidly changing perch. While they proclaim their identity less distinctly than their cousins of the north, yet there was a similarity that was unmistakable.

Wild turkeys hid carefully in the dense swamps; buzzards sailed majestically through the upper air, swinging great circles on motionless wing. Wood pigeons crooned in mournful tones, and chanticleer, at all hours of day and night, penetrated the stillness with his dominating staccato.

Nature in the pinelands of South Carolina is full and of variety, and the lover of the out-of-doors finds something to interest him during all his waking hours. Somewhat apart from the main currents of life, it is a place for quiet contemplation, where one may find much to make the heart g'ad. How wise is the feathered host in the selection of winter quarters!

SUBTERRANEAN LAKE AWAITS USE ON FARMS

Survey Shows Underground Store of Water in Dry Nebraska Area

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LINCOLN, Neb. — The Nebraska farmer of the great South Platte River Valley, who each summer longs for more water to help his crops through the dry season, is standing directly over a vast underground lake storing approximately 75,000,000-acre-feet of water, waiting to be used.

This statement was made by A. L. Lugn, assistant professor of geology, University of Nebraska, after a survey of 750 wells in the South Platte territory, which comprises 2,500,000 acres of farm land. The underground reservoir, used for the crops though pump irrigation, would increase the basic wealth of the whole valley '00 per cent, the geologist declared.

There is no guesswork about the water being there, Professor Lugn announced, and he expressed little doubt it would be feasible to use it for irrigation purposes. He said the water would have to be lifted from 70 to 150 feet, an easy mechanical problem. In California water is brought from much greater depths for irrigation, but it is used for garden truck, fruit and other high-priced products, while in Nebraska the farmer would use the water, obtained at considerable expense, on corn, alfalfa, etc.

Will Increase Production

If the water can be pumped to the surface profitably, the South Platte area will see greatly increased production per acre, according to the Nebraska professor. Only water is needed to produce a maximum yield, he believes, so the farmers have a liquid gold mine beneath their land.

The geological formations slope to the south from the Platte River, Professor Lugn explained. The dryness of that river, during the summer months, throughout 200 miles of its course, he attributed to the fact that it flows over a porous sand and gravel bed and much of the water drains away under ground to the Republican and Little Blue River systems. Intercept this flow of water, the geologist advises the farmers, and transform it into more golden ears of corn, more sheafs of wheat and more fields of alfalfa.

To demonstrate the importance of more water, Professor Lugn cited a farm in Hamilton County where, he said, 700 acres under pump irrigation, were producing 40 to 73 bushels of corn per acre, while surrounding acres were producing from 15 to 30 bushels. Irrigated farms produce five tons of alfalfa per acre, he declared, while farms with insufficient water are producing from 2 to 2½ tons.

Water Waiting to Be Used

Turning to the territory north of the Platte, geologists have found there is an area of 500,000 acres in one stretch and 200,000 in another where water is waiting at a depth of from 30 to 50 feet. Yet in these areas only about 10,000 acres are now under pump irrigation and failures are more common than south of the river, according to agriculture reports.

Co-operative irrigation has been suggested to reduce the cost of purchasing and maintaining the pump equipment. The Nebraska Organized Agriculture meetings, held in Lincoln late in 1929, gave a large part of their attention to pump irrigation problems. Reports from dozens of farms told of larger yields with irrigation, the increased revenue meeting the cost of the irrigation and leaving a satisfactory additional profit. One statement told of land in the shallow well district where 50 bushels of corn per acre have been produced on land that before irrigation was a total loss.

Orchids' Rich Beauty Shown at St. Louis

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Gilding the lily may not enhance the beauty of that stately member of the flower kingdom, but modern floriculture has succeeded in adding distinctly new charms and interesting variety to the orchid family. The handsome B. C. Fournierii, an English hybrid, lifts its rosy mauve head and spreads its frilly petals, claiming recognition of this fact at the annual orchid show which continues at Shaw's Garden through Feb. 23.

In addition to hybrids shown, others are being developed at the garden from 10 types of spray orchids, a lovely species seen less often than the showy cattleya, under the direction of Mrs. Elinor Albert Linder. She has perfected a method of growing the microscopic seeds of choice plants in test tubes, and it is believed her work, to reach full fruition in the next two years, will bring recognition to Shaw's Garden equal to that attained through its tropical lily varieties which have been a source of fame for a number of years.

The arrangement of the present display, which was designed by Paul A. Kohl, floriculturist, is unusual, adopting a modernistic setting. Massed in the sunken garden leading to the orchids and bordered on either side by dark green and tropical ferns and trees are hundreds of varicolored cyclamen plants, their perky blossoms softened into graceful lines by the delicate lace of baby primrose.

CANADA TRIES OUT BRITISH TRACTOR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—A new six-wheel truck, developed by the British War Office, which is claimed to be a great improvement on the caterpillar tractor for many kinds of rough work, has been put to a severe test here by the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps and has not been found wanting. The truck used is powered by a 19-horse power engine and is equipped for winter travel with skis over the front wheels and a special traction chain over the two pairs of rear wheels. Carrying a load of two tons and commanded by Capt. George Morley Parker, it made a 97-mile run across the worst country to be found in the neighborhood. During the 14 hours' running time, divided between two days, the truck met every demand made upon it. Although it is patented by the British War Office the Government has decided to waive its rights to the patent in all countries of the Empire where manufacturers will turn out the vehicle and will use 50 per cent of native material in construction.

Aid Society Attacks Magazine Crew Plan

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A warning of the danger to young people involved in the nation-wide activities of "magazine crew" organizers is contained in the current issue of "Travelers Aid," official bulletin of the National Association of Travelers Aid Societies.

Charging that advertisements for such workers constitute "a deliberate, organized effort to induce young people whose characters are not established, to leave home surroundings and knock about the country," the article cited numerous instnaces of girls and boys who became stranded several hundred miles from home.

The information was gathered in the preliminary stages of a study by the association which revealed undesirable conditions "so widespread and numerous that they warrant the special interest of Travelers Aid Societies and other social work agencies."

Girls only 15 or 16 years old were found stranded, the article said, and many girls hundreds of miles from their homes have been found "in a conditions of practical peonage through the manager letting them have money only for food."

Canadian Tory Chief Speaks on U. S. Trade

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON, Ont.—"More and more every day we are becoming involved in the economic grip of our neighbors," said R. B. Bennett, leader of the Conservative Party, in an address here. He said the tariff policy and the trade treaties of the Liberal administration at Ottawa were throwing Canada into a position of utter dependence on foreign nations, a dependence so great that a dislocation of certain channels of foreign commerce would mean economic disaster.

Canada's nearness to the United States imposed the most difficult task, the Conservative leader said. There never was a time in history, he stated, when the struggle for world commerce was so great. While the Government was rejoicing in its treaties which opened up foreign markets, yet it remained indisputable that of a total of $1,300,000,000 worth of imports into Canada last year, $900,000,000 came from the United States.

"We export raw material and lowly manufactured goods," he said, "and we buy back highly fabricated goods that might just as well have been made in our own country."

Philippine Campaign to Attract Tourists

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANILA, P. I.—A campaign for funds to be used in promoting tourist trade in the Philippines is under way. The Legislature with the approval of Dwight F. Davis, Governor-General, has passed a bill appropriating 100,000 pesos ($50,000) for this purpose if a similar sum is received by private subscription.

At present, world tourists usually spend a day in Manila. If they stay over a week, they see no more than the capital and Baguio and the mountain resort in Northern Luzon built by Americans. The southern islands, though rich in beauty and interest, lack first-class steamship and hotel accommodations and are not advertised.

The form of the new tourist organization, according to Mr. Cavender, will follow quite closely that of the Hawaii Tourist Bureau which, though formed only 15 years ago, was instrumental in bringing travelers to Hawaii who spent $12,500,000.

TEXAS SCHOOL-AID LAW IS AGAIN RULED VALID

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—The Fourth Court of Civil Appeals has reversed the decision of R. B. Minor, district judge, who held the $5,000,000 two-year state rural school aid law invalid.

The appellate tribunal's ruling put back into effect the law, injunction against which threatened to curtail small country schools attended by nearly 350,000 children.

Rare Romance in Shipbuilding Comes Down From Earliest Times

Joy Primeval Man Found in Knowledge That Floating Log Supported Him Reflected in Pride in Modern Liner

By JAMES CURRIE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

THE line of human progress is clearly seen by tracing the gradual, steady strides in shipbuilding.

Between the hollowed logs of prehistoric men and the huge graceful liners crossing and recrossing our oceans today lie many thousands of years. Yet the same impulse that prompted the savage to venture on an element where only seaweed, fish and fowl seemed at home, impels modern man to venture still further.

One can imagine the primeval joy experienced by the discovery that any one of the large tree trunks floating down the river could bear the weight of a man and float.

But the first voyagers early learned that it was one thing to discover the floating ability of wood, and quite another to utilize it for practical purposes. It may have taken years, even generations, to develop the hollowed tree trunk from the floating branch, but no less sure than the advance from the fine old "wooden walls" to our present majestic steel ships.

Until mathematics began to be understood, little or no headway could possibly have occurred in correct ship designing, and so the proverbial "Rule of Thumb" must have held sway. The first feeble attempts at designing may be likened to our eager efforts as children to sketch favorite objects on the seashore; and, it is fascinating to think of those pioneer shipbuilders using the hard wet sand as their drawing board, roughly marking out full size, the shape of their proposed boat and then, however crudely, fashioning their logs accordingly.

From this period of mere guesswork to one of experience, hard thinking, enlightenment, understanding and practice must have passed many centuries. Yet out of this dim past has slowly but surely emerged progressive ideas in shipbuilding; and, as we visualize the passing pageant of vessels of all shapes and sizes approaching our era, we do honor to those sturdy shipbuilders and voyagers in every age who sought and attained a better way.

Love of Ships Inborn

Most of the great characters throughout history were associated with and loved ships, and it is only fair to assume that they inquired and learned of their origin, their design, the materials used in their construction, and, most important of all, a knowledge of the men back of them and their working methods. With this thought in view, we stand before the gates of any large shipyard, beyond which beckons a teeming world of interest and industry.

When the early morning whistles break the profound silence that hovers about an empty shipyard and its adjacent homesteads, there come the echo and re-echo of the first heavy-booted workers.

Or before the factory buzzers have sounded their insistent call may be heard the rattling of the "Knocker-up's" long bamboo cane against the bedroom window panes of those who have hired him for that purpose. Soon the whole town is active with quick and eager, shuffling and hesitating, pattering feet—a veritable language those foot sounds!

Thousands of mothers and wives have been up before their menfolk preparing—especially during the winter months—a hot drink and a "bite" for them, and it is undoubtedly due to this tender care at the beginning of the day that so many workers streaming into the shipyard look so happy and comfortable.

Settle Down to Day's Work

Once the men have "checked on" the vast concern slowly adjusts itself to the day's work, for in a shipyard it is not a matter of mere routine. On the whole, jobs are varied and so lend interest to oftimes arduous toil.

Soon the heavy plate-cutting and punching machines are set going; giant cranes swing into position against the morning sky; the vanguard of a vast army of pneumatic drilling, riveting and caulking machines rend the echoing shipholds; until, in grand unison swells the strain of clanging steel.

On the wind-swept building berths, are half a dozen ships differing in size and stages of construction. The flat-plate keel of one is being laid on accurately set keel blocks; another with bared frames presents a skeleton-like appearance of some mighty monster of the deep; near by, a rust-covered hull looks and sounds like a huge empty nutshell; while over there, painted and ready for launching, a stately, beautiful vessel awaits its baptismal hour.

Such scenes are so obvious, it seems quite natural to take them for granted, and contentedly leave it at that. But to realize the true significance back of the apparent, the underlying source must be sought and—to some extent—understood.

Going to Heart of Things

Throughout the shipyard, workers of practically every trade constantly refer to rolls of plans. Perhaps some detail is not quite clear and so a foreman is called, and he—rather than risk the possibility of spoiling the job—goes to the drawing office for an explanation or further particulars. There, in a decidedly thoughtful atmosphere, the very foundation of shipbuilding exists.

The drawing office—quiet in contrast to the constant din outside—has a businesslike sound of its own. There is a rustling of paper and linen plans; the faint but perceptible rattling of T and set squares; the low voices of chiefs, charge hands and men consulting; while, from time to time, come subdued whispers from mischevious apprentices in some remote corner.

Lines of long true-edged drawing tables meet the eye, and over them draftsmen with deliberate—by no means slow—foreseeing skill drawing, rubbing out, redrawing and finally finishing some keel, framing, bulkhead, deck or shell plan to a detail.

Nothing is too small for consideration in the drawing up of "working plans," i. e., those that reach the hands of the various tradesmen "down the yard." Measurements given must be absolutely correct so that when the workers mark, shear, punch and place in position plates and bars they will be found to fit.

Must Be No Misfits

Countless rivet holes must be carefully spaced to prevent the possibility of overlapping. Without this preliminary and painstaking accuracy utter confusion would ensue in the actual construction of the ship.

Most of the draftsmen as boys have served part of their apprenticeship in the molding loft or down the ships with experienced journeymen carpenters and loftsmen, thus fitting them to understand at the outset a little of the practical side of their profession. Only those who have been through this process can fully appreciate the keenness with which these budding draftsmen tackle their first drawings.

A world of romance and possibilities lies that blank sheet of drawing paper or tracing cloth stretched and pinned down on the table before them. How they long to see the job done, their signature proudly placed at the bottom left-hand corner, and photographs of their work in blue prints going out to the workers.

No more fitting tribute could be paid the drawing office than to state the great fact that, from this place of genuine mental activity and ability, graduate most of the men destined to fill the highly respected and responsible positions of shipyard managers and directors.

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EDUCATIONAL

America Shares Her Cultural Wealth With Foreign Nations

By STEPHEN P. DUGGAN
Director of the Institute of International Education

II

ONE fine characteristic of American education which has in the past astonished the foreign student is the respect in which the American student who is working his way through college is held not only by his teachers but by his fellow students. The fact that such a student must work his way is no bar to his election by his colleagues to most influential positions in student activities and student associations. Before the war, students in European universities came chiefly from the privileged classes and would have scorned to engage in labor to support themselves. This condition holds no longer, and a large portion of them must now partially or wholly support themselves while at the universities. The economic situation and the democratizing influences in many European countries are the chief explanations, but American example has undoubtedly had a potent influence in this matter.

In connection with the exchange of students between countries, one of the finest aspects is the manner in which foreign students have been welcomed into typical American homes. The officials of nearly all American colleges and universities make an earnest attempt to realize this aim. The influence of such an experience in enabling the foreign student to correct the usually wrong view of family life in the United States with which he came can hardly be overestimated. A similar experience upon the part of the American fellowship holder in a foreign country is equally influential in giving him a true view of its social life. These exchange students will in all probability be among the leaders of public opinion in their own countries.

In the writer's long experience with international educational activities he has yet to meet an exchange student who did not return to his native country with a finer feeling toward the country in which he had studied—though, of course, there may be such students. In several European countries associations of returned American fellowship holders have been formed to maintain their connection with the colleges in which they studied in the United States. In France the association numbers almost 400 and its members have done splendid work in making the United States better understood by the French people.

The Visiting Professorship

American co-operation in the activities of international education is not confined to students and their organizations. Though the exchange professorship which existed in a few of our eastern institutions has not been extended since the war, it has to a great extent been supplanted by the visiting professorship.

Some of the most distinguished scholars in all fields of learning and some of the most influential men of affairs have been invited to the United States to visit in succession a number of institutions in various parts of the country. They lecture to the students on matters within their special fields and discuss with professors in faculty clubs more general topics of interest. This is equally true of visiting American professors in foreign countries, though because of the financial circumstances of European universities since the war, it has been impossible for them to engage in this activity to the extent they would like.

In most instances these foreign scholars and men of affairs when they returned to their own country have given of their time and energy to removing distorted views of American civilization from the thoughts of their countrymen. This is particularly true of the distinguished foreigners who have attended the Williamstown Institute of Politics. That unique institution for the impartial study of international problems has been duplicated in several strategic places in the United States and has already been copied abroad. These conferences are of great service in informing Americans about the difficult problems of other nations.

The deep interest taken by foreign peoples in American life is shown, among other things by the number of courses now given in American history and institutions in the most important universities abroad. Such courses were practically unknown before the war. Even more concrete evidence is given in the establishment of chairs of American history and institutions at Oxford and the University of London, at the Sorbonne in Paris, and at the Hochschule für Politik in Berlin.

American Libraries Abroad

The foreign students have been assisted in securing proper material for the courses mentioned as the result of the establishment by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, in every case upon the application of the persons concerned of libraries of from 2500 to 7500 books on American history, literature, government, education and social conditions. Such libraries have been established at London, Paris, Rome, Zürich, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires and a number of other places.

The American Library at Paris was established with books left behind by the American Army upon its return to the United States. It numbers more than 30,000 volumes and is kept up to date. It not only serves the needs of English-speaking students and teachers but has also become an influential agency in Paris for an understanding of the United States by the French. Associated with the American Library at Paris has been established the library school for the training of librarians. It is frequented by students form a large number of European countries. Several of the great European libraries have sent staff members to study in the important libraries of the United States.

It is not, however, only in regular institutions of education that the American scholar is wielding an influence in international educaton and culture. Since the war there has been established the National Research Council for research in the various fields of natural science and the American Council of Learned Societies for research in the humanistic subjects. Moreover, there has been established an American Committee on Intellectual Co-operation which collaborates with the other European branches of the Commission on Intellectual Co-operation of the League of Nations. It is hard to overestimate the value of the work accomplished by the American research organizations, the results of which have been shared with the foreign organizations. Few scholarly magazines have today higher reputations than the American in any field of study. It is estimated that not less than 500 magazines and journals of a scholarly and technical character disappeared in Europe as the result of the war. It can readily be understood, therefore, how deeply appreciated was the offer of many American scholarly journals to supply foreign institutions of learning with copies of their editions.

The presence of American representatives at every international conference of scholars is now taken for granted, and to an increasing extent such conferences are held in the United States. Two years ago the international conference of philosophers was held at Harvard; last year the international conference of botanists was held at Cornell. To such conferences as these come hundreds of European delegates.

No enumeration of American agencies working in the field of international education and culture would be complete without mentioning the work of the great foundations. Reference has been made to the libraries established by the Carnegie Endowment in various foreign countries. There is also the work of the Rockefeller Foundation in the fields of agriculture, public health, sanitation and medicine.

Dormitory System Adopted

The influence of American ideas upon educational administration in Europe has been direct and impressive. In continental Europe before the war the dormitory system of student residence was practically unknown. A student boarded out in private families or pensions and lived where and as he could. One of the features of American college life that has most impressed exchange students and visiting professors is the dormitory system. In addition to its social value to the students, its economic value as an agency to enable them to live under good conditions of food and shelter at reasonable rates has made a deep appeal because of the comparative poverty to which so many European students have been reduced since the war. Last spring the writer visited in Munich, Prague and in other cities some of the finest hostels for students that have been erected in recent years, and the dormitory movement is spreading rapidly. After the war the French Government decided to raze the walls of Paris, and the ground which had been formerly covered by one large bastion was given to the University of Paris for such use as it wished to make. Upon it have already been erected national dormitories for American, French, Belgian, Canadian, Japanese and Argentinian students, and 20 nations have notified the university of their intention to build similar homes.

When the French commission, headed by Senator Honnorat visited the United States a few years ago to study the American dormitory system, it was decided to advise the officials of the University of Paris to erect a fine central house in which all the foreign students could meet for social and recreational purposes and which would be the very focus of life in the Cité Universitaire. John D. Rockefeller Jr. helped to realize this aim by a generous gift of $2,000,000. The University of Paris is in process of becoming again what it was in the Middle Ages, the center of the intellectual life of Europe.

The feature of American education that has appealed most to foreign students is the cordial relationship between professors and students. In the continental European university the attitude of the average professor has been one of dignified aloofness. He appeared at the stated time to deliver his lecture, and disappeared immediately afterward. Generally speaking, it would have been considered an imperinence for a student to stop him on the way out to ask questions, let alone to dispute a statement. Whatever degree of intimacy existed was for the few students who attended his seminar.

The recitation system and the discussion method of teaching that exist in so many of the best American institutions of higher education have developed a spirit of co-operation between teachers and students in attaining ends that are a delight to the average foreign student. The chance to visit a favorite professor at his home and discuss matters with him other than those of the classroom is highly prized. So is the opportunity to sit on the student council and participate in the actual administration of the college which is now a feature of our best institutions. The foreign student will criticize frankly other aspects of American education, but the cordial relationship generally existing between teacher and student meets his enthusiastic approval. It has deeply impressed the visiting professor also, and has unquestionably begun to influence the relationship between student and teacher in some of the European countries.

[This subject is being treated by Mr. Duggan in four articles, appearing on Tuesdays.]

Students in Yale Department of Drama Constructing a Stage Set.

Department of Drama at Yale

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
New Haven

YALE'S department of drama was established in 1925 by a gift of over $1,000,000 from Edward S. Harkness of New York City. Prof. George Pierce Baker of Harvard "47 Workshop" fame came to New Haven to direct it. Although it has existed only a little more than four years, its graduates today are to be found not only in New York, but as directors of Little Theaters from Savannah to Niagara Falls, and in the dramatic departments of colleges from Leland Stanford to Dartmouth. Its theater here is one of the few university theaters in the world, and, next to the famous Harkness Tower, is eagerly gazed at by visitors.

The equipment of the University Theater, which, owing to the generosity of Mr. Harkness, is as near complete and unimprovable as $1,600,000 can make it, is designed primarily to serve the needs of dramatic experimentation. The place is a laboratory and workshop first, and a caterer to the public taste in amusement second or not at all. There are, of course, two theaters in the building—the small one downstairs, which is purely experimental, and where all plays of any promise or merit written by the students are tried out before a small, select and critical audience; and the main theater, where plays that seem worthy of trial by a larger jury of critics are presented to the public, after they have passed the inspection of what is called "the select list." To have one's name on this select list, and thus to receive invitations to all the private performances at the theater, is an honor not without its penalty; for under pain of being struck from the roll, each speech is required to submit an honest and forthright criticism of each play. These reviews, when they come in, are avidly pored over by the author, actors, director, production staff and all who had anything to do with the performance in question; and the author is required to rewrite his opus in the light of this criticism before it is presented to the public at large.

School Is First for Experimentation

Although they submit to this extent to the opinions of the outside world, the members of the Drama School have and deserve a name for putting on only those plays that present some interesting problem in dramaturgical technique, irrespective of the popular appeal of the piece as a whole. It is the peculiar glory of the school that hardly more than one or two of its productions in the last four years have met with the unqualified acclaim of those who saw them, but that hardly more than one or two have not been admitted by all to have been superlatively well produced. The reason for this lies in the mood and motives of those who take part in the productions.

Since all the participants, being students, have necessarily a lively interest in all aspects of the work, their attitude is one of co-operation and a desire to learn, rather than professional vanity. Thus no department of the job is cluttered with prepossessions. All are interested only in getting across the effects required by the author or the director. The technical staff will go to exaggerated lengths to produce some solution of the problem in lighting, or to devise ways and means of shifting Gargantuan sets in practically no time at all, merely for the sake of seeing if it can be done. Their reward for these labors lies in their conquest of the difficulty, and is the same whether the critics like the play or hoot it. (Though the aim throughout, of course, is to make them like it.) Many are the devices evolved by the technical staff, all in answer to demands made on them by playwrights still imperfectly chastened; some of these devices are almost inventions.

When "Pueblo," a rather heavy Arizona drama was put on, one of the sets was a huge 50-foot platform that was easily maneuvered in and out of place by being mounted on lifting jacks. In this show considerable ingenuity was brought into play in the double use made of the pueblo set. By a few deft passes of the carpenter's wand, the Indian edifice was transformed into a metropolitan penthouse apartment; the pueblo itself became the penthouse porch, the mountains in the distance became the New York sky line, and so on. It's all done with the aid of hammers and lights. In "Finished" by Katherine Clugston (which was also produced last year in New York, under a different name), the sets were fairly straight, and presented no unusual difficulties; but in changing the Pullman car set of the first act to the boudoir arrangement that followed it, the stage hands hung up something of a record by making the shift every night in a minute and a quarter; and on one night they left all possible competition, professional or amateur, far in the rear by doing it in 45 seconds. They owed their expedition to the expert construction of the sets and the efficient backstage arrangements.

Go to Any Lengths

The technical staff will go to any lengths to obtain the effect desired, but at the same time they always take the easiest and cheapest way to it, if the results look the same from out front. In "Peking Politics," a dull play but a most impressive and costly-seeming spectacle with a galaxy of costumes and furnishings rich and rare, the only costume that was not badly faked out of cheesecloth, twill, dimity, burlap or what not was a single half-yard of artificial silk inconspicuously worn by a super in the finale. The lighting director's skill made all the costumes appear priceless fabrics of the purest sheen. At the same time, since the specifications called for them, over 100 pieces of furniture were carefully constructed for use in "Machiavelli" and "Peking Politics" alone.

After "Finished" they did Ibsen's "Brand"; Donald M. Oenslager, who teaches scenic design, put on an entirely original interpretation of the mood of this difficult drama in his designs. "Brand" provided the most unusual problem in off-stage noises the department has yet had to deal with, for Ibsen's text calls for no less than a whole avalanche. They cooked up an avalanche machine that took 14 stage hands to operate, but the aural illusion was perfect. A long metal chute was erected, dotted the whole of its length with spikes, bumps and like obstructions; about 40 feet up was a large dump emptying into it, filled with sizable rocks and other debris. Still higher up were a second and third dump, filled with lighter trash, pebbles and earth. The avalanche commenced with a solo by the wind machine; this did a crescendo for some moments, when the top dump was released. The small stuff pursued its way through the chute and landed on a metal sounding board, with a weird swishing effect; soon the second dump was released, and then the third; whereupon a double-barreled shotgun was fired into a metal resonator and the whole mass of rocks came piling to the bottom with an earsplitting crash. By which time the audience was thoroughly convinced of the potency of the avalanche to engulf and destroy the unhappy Brand.

Along with this off-stage landslide there went an accompaniment of lighting effects that completed the eschatological illusion. The lighting staff, headed by Stanley McCandless, devised what they call a lobsterscope, a sort of projection machine that produces a continuous, irregular downpouring of light. The effect of limitless distance in the background was achieved by a contrivance known as the Linneback projector, specially designed and made for this show and never before used, so far as is known, except by the Theater Guild in Shaw's "Back to Methuselah." Another unusual device evolved by the lighting staff is their direct sunlight machine, which Mr. McCandless invented. It came in handy particularly for "Pueblo," where a strong desert sunlight was called for. It is in effect an X-ray projector, converted from an outdoor floodlight of the type used to illume the dome of the national Capitol at Washington and several buildings in New York.

The lighting department of the theater, indeed, is justly one of the department's boasts. The range and compactness of the switchboard installed by Mr. McCandless when the theater was built make it unique. They usually give each year an exhibition of the uses and powers of this remarkable instrument. By a simple twist of the wrist, black men can be made to appear yellow, white girls green, blue or any intermediate shade; a bride's gown suddenly becomes a widow's; pink dawns become furnaces, and atmospheres are transformed from murky to gay. The exact chromatic scale commanded by the outfit is often called upon in the productions at the theater. In "Brief Candle," a high-society piece, the unexcelled perfection of the exterior set, a Newport garden, was almost entirely due to the subtle power of the lights to bathe the scene in precisely the right shade of genteel grandeur. Dawns and sunsets, too, have been accomplished with the most naturalistic unobtrusiveness.

Three-Term Radio Courses

Since the publication about a year ago of the report on educational broadcasting in the county of Kent the British Broadcasting Corporation has constituted a Central Council for School Broadcasting. This is for the purpose of insuring continuous contact between the B. B. C., the Board of Education, the local education authorities and the whole body of teachers.

Radiocasts to schools take place at times varying from 2 to 4:30 p. m. on five days a week. These radiocasts cover a variety of subjects. Nearly all these are three-term courses. A move is on hand to permit those schools where electric current is available to install "all electric" sets, though in schools under the jurisdiction of the London County Council these are few in number.

In connection with most of the courses a scholar's manual or illustrated syllabus is published in order to further the collaboration between the listening class and the teacher, and for providing diagrams to which pupils can be referred.

Prince School for Store Workers

THE Boston of historic institutions has continued to be productive of beginnings. A pioneer institution of the last generation is the Prince School of Store Service Education, which this year celebrates the twenty-fifth anniversary of its founding. Though a mere youngling in the family of New England colleges, its quarter century of successful operation entitles the Prince School to veneration in the field of its specialization. It was among the earliest and most successful experiments in vocational education in the United States.

In 1905 Mrs. Lucinda W. Prince instituted classes for salesgirls at the Women's Educational & Industrial Union on Boylston Street. She was afire with the conviction that higher education could remedy the unintelligence and inefficiency that kept store workers on low pay. Thousands of uninformed women in retail establishments were giving poor service, receiving poor wages and accepting the situation as inevitable. Mrs. Prince saw, on the other hand, a wealth of intellectual resources bottled up, as it were, in schools. For 25 years she has made it her business to apply these resources to those needs.

Hard Beginnings

In the beginning it was difficult: not only was the method still to be discovered, but custom was actually against it. Generations of conformity to the classical tradition largely predetermined the channels of thought for educated people, and custom as rigidly prescribed for the common worker on a job that he should "pick it up" unaided as best he could. The advantages of removing the barriers seem obvious today. Grappling with actual problems of wage earners invigorates a deficient education. And the doldrums of an uninformed worker find relief through education. But the first attempts at interchange had economic difficulties to face. If store workers went to school, at what hours and at whose expense should they go? Should they go at the end of a hard day? In the midst of the day when the merchant needed them most? To answer these questions was the very essence of pioneering.

Mrs. Prince based her course of study upon an analysis of each worker's job. The enrollment was limited. A detailed study was made of the skills and the information that each worker should possess. The curriculum that grew up in this way was like a cross-section of store life. Employees brought their problems to it and carried their solutions away. Of course it was profitable to the stores. They say that a trained worker was worth more than one without training. Employees themselves began to find that their jobs held the possibilities of growth and advancement.

This much had been proved by 1909. One shall hardly overestimate the importance of those first successful experiments. If those beginnings with a few salesgirls and a bit of simple equipment are weighed against the subsequent development which has carried multiple courses of retailing through stores, high schools, universities and colleges, one shall hardly determine which holds the balance. By 1909 Mrs. Prince's experiment had proved so successful in Boston that merchants in other cities were asking to have similar training instituted in their cities. To satisfy this demand she instituted an executive training course which prepared college graduates to organize in other cities a program similar to the one started in Boston.

Nation-Wide Connections

In 1912 there was offered the first course in retail selling in a Boston High School. In 1913, at the instance of Boston merchants (before the law compelled it) continuation classes were started for junior employees in their stores. The school work in Boston was organized with Mrs. Prince as first director of salesmanship for high and continuation schools. From this time forward, schools all over the country in increasing numbers added retailing to their courses—colleges and universities as well as high schools. And stores became increasingly more willing to open their doors to research which was proving profitable. The present status of the Prince School as a graduate department of Simmons College, and an institution affiliated with the National Retail Dry Goods Association typifies a nation-wide connection that has been established between our schools and our jobs.

The Parent

St. Annes-on-the-Sea
Lancashire, Eng.

Dear Editors:

I was very interested to read the contribution from I. M. of New York, "Are Rewards and Punishments Necessities," in the Parent Column on Dec. 24, and would very greatly appreciate the views of other parents on the questions raised, as it appears to me the problem is not disposed of so easily as I. M. suggests.

Let me be quite clear. I entirely agree that our aim should be always to inculcate the spirit which does good work for its own sake, and is proud of achievement and ashamed of slackness and indolence. But I am by no means sure that some little reward in tangible form for good work done is not helpful to a child. This must not be taken as advocacy of a prior bribe to induce good work. With proper education and parental training that should not be needed, and certainly should never be offered.

We ought, however, to be very careful not to give any impression of parsimony or meanness, remembering that the old adage "You cannot put old heads on young shoulders" holds a considerable measure of truth, and surely we would have it so.

The child-thought requires to be educated to appreciate the joy and pride of effort and achievement for its own sake, and I think a modest reward in kind as a supplement to praise is helpful to a young child.

Regarding the matter of punishment for failure, this, to my mind, requires more careful handling than rewards.

The greatest possible care should be taken before punishing to be sure that the failure is due to absolute indifference or unwillingness. In such cases the parent has a duty to punish the child if and when all other means have failed. A child cannot appreciate what lack of knowledge will mean in later years, whereas the parent can. Hence no course should be left untried if one is to avoid the reproach one has heard grown young people express. "But you should have made me. I didn't know then how important it was to me."

The right handling of children is by no means easy, for all true parents endeavor to so develop the thought of their children that when the time arrives for them to shoulder their own responsibilities they shall at least be equipped with knowledge of what constitutes right endeavor.

In this connection I for one am very grateful for the space which the Monitor devotes to education in the widest meaning of the term, and very specially for the Parent Column where we readers are permitted to exchange views.

E. D.

The Spelling Paper

Sacramento, Calif.

I sat sad faced at a poor spelling paper which my small son in the third grade handed to me on his return from school. Some words were crossed over as many as three times and then the right word sometimes written in a tiny little scrawl—I say sometimes—for the lesson must have been a hard one and the mark was very low. Sometimes even after several attempts the word was still spelled wrong.

I had nothing to offer for the moment, not wishing to say the wrong thing and he looked up at me, trying to help me. "Mother, Johnny got a perfect paper and so did Doris. Isn't that nice. I studied hard, mother, but they were hard words. But I did try," he steadied his voice for the tears seemed near.

"I know you did, dear," and as we had both recently read the poem about the report card which Edgar Guest has written, I added "And mother loves you for the 'effort.' We will see what we can do toward helping the little words to get all straightened out, tonight."

After playing for a while at a game of marbles, while I sat sewing in the breakfast nook, he said rather casually, "I knew you would not want me to look at the paper the way some of them did, mother. I just felt sure you would not like that."

After some wise questions, it was learned that this had been his first temptation to cheat, as he knew others did at school. He had met the temptation and had no regrets because mother had been wise enough to let him tell her in his own way. And what is more he did not tell on the others to justify his own mark, neither did it occur to him that he needed praising for his victory. It just wasn't his way of getting a good mark because principle came first.

Needless to say that when he found it necessary to study his spelling and that he must depend on his own work, it was not long before he stood at the head of his class and never again mentioned the fact that others had an extra paper to look at. I have many times rejoiced that we have learned to let them tell us.

M. C.

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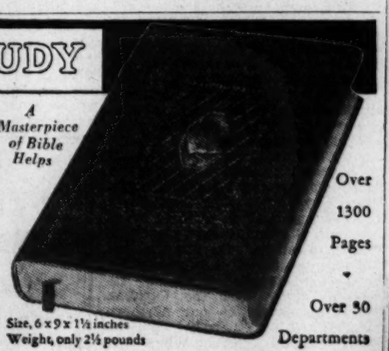

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THE HOME FORUM

From Walden to Winterslow

TO WILLIAM HAZLITT:

It is not at all surprising, my dear Hazlitt, that the critics have passed over in silence any distinctive likeness in your writing and mine. For you are known pre-eminently as a brilliant interpreter of literature. Your great reputation rests upon your fresh illumination of the English poets as well as upon your rediscovery of our drama from the Elizabethans to Dryden. Of course, the charm of your familiar essays is also well recognized.

But I hasten here to pay you respectful homage for the eloquent testimony which you bore to the satisfactions of the civilized wanderer. I would inscribe this tribute to a distinguished forerunner. No one perhaps can realize as well as I how strikingly your single essay On Going a Journey expressed a new mood and inaugurated one of the most important ways of enlarging our sky line, visible and invisible.

Naturally I am keenly aware of those inspired pathfinders among the poets who in your time went forth to look upon the visible world with suddenly opened eyes. But the essayists seem to have been less eager to record what they saw. Or perhaps they were not making the same kind of discoveries. Then it was, in the first decade of the century, that you moved from the press of the city to the village near Salisbury Plain which you have made memorable. And then you found the opportunity for your solitary pilgrimages through the country round about. A brilliant talker in society, you made that discovery with which you opened your famous essay. "One of the pleasantest things in the world is going a journey; but I like to go by myself. I can enjoy society in a room; but out of doors, nature is company enough for me. I am then never less alone than when alone. . . . I cannot see the wit of walking and talking at the same time." Then did you declare to the world what had never been described so definitely before; "The soul of a journey is liberty, perfect liberty, to think, feel, do just as one pleases."

If you could have honored me by reading my own essay On Walking, you would have understood how many of the utterances of your description had awakened responsive chords within my own heart. With what abounding zest did you voice the joy with which you set forth! "Give me the clear blue sky over my nead, and the green turf beneath my feet, a winding road before me, and a three hours' march to dinner—and then to thinking! It is hard if I cannot start some game on these lone heaths. I laugh, I run, I leap, I sing for joy." How many, I wonder, have sensed the novelty of this which seems nothing less than the very beginning of the expressed impulse to a truly reflective wayfaring. Here is something different from the intense communion with nature which may be achieved in one spot all through the day or through many days. Something quite different, too, from the age-old passion for adventuring in search of famous marvels over the earth. You ask only to wander amid the profusion of nature's scenes and ponder at will upon them, or upon any theme in the whole world. And all the while you have the joy of motion, of constant change of view whenever you demand it, of every activity, both outer and inner, as the landscape and your own thoughts may direct. You revel in the vistas "from here to yonder craggy point, and from thence onward to the far distant horizon." But here at your feet—have you not exclaimed: "Is not this wild rose sweet without a comment? Does not this daisy leap to my heart set in its coat of emerald?"

At various points you show the same affectionate sensitiveness to nature that the poets had begun to disclose. You note how "a budding ash tree dipped its tender branches in the chiding stream." Rising to poetic levels, you exclaim, "Had I words and images at command like these, I would attempt to wake the thoughts that lie slumbering on golden ridges in the evening clouds. . . ." Surely you should not have said, "at the sight of nature my fancy, poor as it is, droops and closes up its leaves, like flowers at sunset." Your very words belie this disparagement of yourself. Did you not say in this very essay from which I am quoting, "You cannot read the book of nature, without being perpetually put to the trouble of translating it for the benefit of others"? And have you not made memorable translations for us?

In spite of your deep satisfaction in these solitary delights, you are more interested in villages and inns at nightfall, I think, than I ever was. With a simple, but strangely moving, description you exclaim, "How fine it is to enter some old town, walled and turreted just at the approach of night-fall, or to come to some straggling village, with the lights streaming through the surrounding gloom; and then after inquiring for the best entertainment that the place affords, to 'take one's ease at one's inn!'" But after all you enter your inn at twilight still as the solitary traveler seeking complete independence. While there, you insist upon shaking off "the trammels of the world . . . clear of all ties." In this state of incognito, as you term it, you are not the "hackneyed commonplace" that you appear to be when mingled indiscriminately with other men. With most satisfied reflections upon your day's wanderings do you linger alone in the corner over the entertainment provided by your host. If you look about at the old pictures on the walls, you are always reminded of some experiences in your own wanderings. So I think you are not so different from my own independent temper after all.

In that "romantic and itinerant character" which "is not to be domesticated," I think you demand more than I some appreciable extent of ground to be covered in your pilgrimages. For you confess to the liveliest enjoyment of long rambles over various parts of England, even of the continent. Whereas I have been entirely content with more modest journeyings, and, in fact, find endless resources along the shores of Walden Pond. I take it that you would hardly care to sit in one spot all day.

Yet all the same you voiced the impulses common to us both in a new type of discursive essay which I elaborated in my own reflections called Walking. What you illustrated in such original fashion was the complete liberty of the essayist to make a journey the basis for any and every kind of observation which might be suggested in the course of his rambles. You do not hesitate to quote freely out of the riches of your reading. Any object along the way sends your thought a-traveling into far-away scenes in time and place. You feel gloriously free to reflect upon literature and art and human vicissitudes. So did you develop a newly expressive form of what, for lack of other term, we call an essay.

Most deeply do I regret, as I think many others must regret, that you did not pursue farther this new strain. You became too much absorbed in the brilliant literary movements of your time, and apparently could not resist the call to criticism. London lured you away from Winterslow; Boston never called me away from Concord. So I made a whole book out of Walden, and more than one. You left the winding road to lecture on Shakespeare and the English poets. Yet not until, in this one sufficing, yet all too brief a picture, you showed us how to go on a journey.

Whether you would have gone on to write your own complete book on Winterslow we cannot know. Perhaps you would never have felt that kind of urge. Your own contribution as the most stimulating of English critics is beyond compare. Yet in after years amid all the troublous controversies which you entered, your thought turned back poignantly to the spacious peace of the country. Then you exclaimed of a certain favorite valley, "Still I would return some time or other to this enchanted spot. . . . I could stand on some rock, and overlook the precipice of years that separates me from what I then was. . . . Not only I myself have changed; the world which was new to me has become old. . . . Yet will I turn to thee in thought, oh sylvan Dee, in joy, in youth and gladness as thou then wert." But you were not to make that return. The visible society of literature and the radical movements of your time had woven too strong a net about you. It was then for some of us in America to hear the call of the winding road "from here to yon craggy point, and from thence onward to the far distant horizon." It was for me in Walden to find new liberties in journeying. And so I have the honor to sign myself your fellow-itinerant,

H. D. Thoreau.

P. K.

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Timothy Cole, Wood Engraver

This brings me to the most permanent and valuable "art feature" of the Century, Timothy Cole's series of wood engravings of the old masters. This distinguished project originated almost by accident. Cole had engraved for the magazine from a photograph Fromentin's well-known picture in the Louvre, "The Hawker," and this led him to consider the idea of engraving great paintings in Europe from the originals. He suggested this casually to W. Lewis Fraser, who in the eighties became associated with Drake in the art department. Soon afterward Fraser showed me a proof of one of the most beautiful of Cole's woodcuts, just finished, and exclaimed, "Mr. Johnson, it is a crying shame that a man of such supreme ability should be wasting his time on a subject of this sort. He ought to be engaged in reproducing the greatest art in the world. We ought to send him to Europe to engrave the old masters." This suggestion struck me as so valuable that I said, "Fraser, can you let me have the next fifteen minutes of your time?" And, as he was free, we went immediately to the publishers and with my enthusiastic introduction and strong support, he made the proposition that we should send Cole abroad to engrave some of the old masterpieces in the Italian galleries. We had in mind a dozen or two engravings of this sort—perhaps a year's work—and little knew that what we were proposing would extend to a very large compass, including many great pictures not only by the masters of Italy, but by those of Holland, England, Belgium, France and Spain. The publishers responded favorably and, the project meeting also the approval of Gilder, who was then the editor, and of Drake, Cole was sent for and a short time afterward began his work in Europe, from which he returned only after twenty-eight years! (This outdoes the lady who dropped in to tea and stayed fifteen years.) In my opinion if the Century had never done anything else, it would be entitled to permanent distinction for this great enterprise. Cole was then, as now, the foremost wood engraver in the world, and it was fitting that his burin should be employed upon a scheme of such esthetic importance.

Mr. Cole's way of work was interesting. We have been told over and over that the photograph tells no lies; on the contrary it is the prince of liars, or at least was in those days, its morals having since been reformed to a large extent by the Braun autotype process. It represented red and yellow in a picture as much darker and blue so much lighter than their relative values in the scheme of color, and in other ways failed to make accurate report of the great paintings. Mr. Cole's method was first, to have a good photograph of a given canvas made upon his block, of the full size of a Century page, and then by careful study of the original to qualify himself for correcting the mistakes in tone which the photograph had made, and in many other details to convey not only the largeness but also the nuances of sentiment and expression that made the painting great or admirable. In every gallery he visited, on presentation of the proofs of his work, he was recognized as an artist of the first rank. His art is not merely imitative, but sympathetic and subtly interpretative, and thus, like that of Paderewsky, it has the quality of sensibility in the highest degree,—and receptive faculty. . . . The time will come when attics and bookstalls will be searched for copies of the Century of that epoch in order to find impressions of these and other beautiful woodcuts by Cole. What is thought of his art is indicated by the fact that he was chosen a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, in which, moreover, he is the only representative of his craft.—From "Remembered Yesterdays," by ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON.

Pegasus and the Critics

The standards of the critics shift
like the fashions of our day;
and with the crowds we careless drift
from black or white, to gray.

Against the measuring rod employed
by "moderns" in a modern way,
the older favorites, once enjoyed,
are lesser men with feet of clay.

Yet not enough that they should speak
in words of fire that search and try;
or with the temper of the Greek,
carve out a thought that wrings a cry—

Such primal art provokes a smile—
pitying those who beauty find
in the technique of an ancient style
that only rhyme and rhythm bind.

But poets of an earlier day,
who forged their music at its source,
clove Stygian darkness (with a ray
snatched from starred heaven) on a horse.

ARTHUR J. PEEL.

Bright Windows

How good it seems
When out at night
To pass by windows
All alight.

Almost as though
A glimpse were given
Of promised land
Or brightest haven.

Each open casement
May reveal
More than its gauzy
Drapes conceal.

Walk slowly, slowly.
Look, ah look!
Two people reading
From one book.

WYNN UBQUHART.

"The Green Sweater"

MISS ANDERSON is a pupil of Charles W. Hawthorne and a graduate of the Rhode Island School of Design. She has shown unusual ability as a portrait painter, having received first prize for portrait work at the interstate exhibit held in Kansas City a few years ago. In recognition of the excellence of the painting, "The Green Sweater," the distinction of membership in the Connecticut Academy of Fine Arts was conferred upon her. This canvas was also chosen to be shown during "art week" in Philadelphia after the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts exhibit a few years ago.

Many of Miss Anderson's portraits are quite striking. She delights in pointing out the beauty of things viewed from odd angles and in unusual combinations. Her portraits are bold and simple and the pose of the figures excellent. Her work shows an interest in decoration for its own sake, and her colors are also good from a decorative viewpoint. She is a tireless experimenter, always alert for fresh subjects and new patterns.

Photograph by Paul Harrison

The Green Sweater. From a Painting by V. Helen Anderson.

Fez

Come now far into the interior of Morocco, to a place of mist-shrouded antiquity, a place but lately closed to all but the most adventurous of foreigners, a place which is of the ages but scarcely of the present though within a few easy hours of Europe. One of the wonder-places of the world, Fez is an Oriental community in the West, where more than one hundred thousand persons are massed together within tall, time-scarred walls which have regarded the passing of the centuries without alteration. You may search all the accessible places of the world without finding one which takes you farther back into the past or farther away from the present. You may wander through narrow streets where there is scarce room for the heavy-laden donkey to pass, where only here and there a ray of sunlight struggles with the shadows which have lain here for ages, where silent, inscrutable, hooded folk, incomprehensible as a pedant of Canton, seem but a part of those shadows as they peer at the passer-by in a quick, sidelong glance. You may turn and turn, penetrating farther and farther into a maze that presently may prove inextricable, but forgetting time and distance and the world as easily as Fez itself has forgotten the passage of twenty centuries.

Turning thus you will come upon many a curious, tiny square where a mosque, its interior secure against European eyes, will confront you, the mosaics over its entrance crumbling perhaps, possibly tufted with a bit of grass which has taken root in the collected dust of ages. Here the sunlight is able to penetrate and in its warmth, as it softly caresses the ancient white wall, a figure or two, faces hidden against the light, will doze in indifference to the world of time and place and concernment. And perhaps, towering from somewhere within those walls, a date-palm will arise, striking in its solitary suggestion of the universe of growing things outside the walls of Fez. In the shadow there will be, no doubt, a minaret, its rich mosaics still recalling the powerful past of this mighty stronghold of Moroccan history.

And that will be all. Though you remain here, pondering, for hours nothing will happen. There is nothing that can happen. Nothing happened last year or twenty years ago, and in all likelihood nothing will happen tomorrow. The figure by the sun-touched wall will by and by move when the sun has forsaken him, and against the night find a corner beneath some crumbling archway. Tomorrow and next year when the stranger is on the other side of the world, as yesterday and the day before when he never thought to stand here in these ancient streets, all will be the same before this doorway, and the close-draped figure, or another, will still be dozing in the sun.

Trésor durable

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

BEAUCOUP de temps et d'efforts sont consacrés à amasser des soi-disant trésors matériels. Les jeunes épargnent pour se donner plus tard des plaisirs; l'âge mûr met en réserve pour être sûr de pouvoir cesser son labeur; les pauvres déplorent le fait qu'ils n'ont rien à mettre de côté, et beaucoup de ceux qui sont riches en biens de ce monde tiennent ferme leurs richesses, croyant qu'ils en dépendent. Cependant celui qui n'a jamais manqué de rien, Christ-Jésus, mettait en garde contre l'accumulation des richesses matérielles et demandait que ses disciples amassent un trésor qui dure, un trésor qu'aucun voleur ne peut dérober et qui ne peut être détruit ni par les vers ni par la rouille. Il déclarait aussi que "la vie d'un homme ne dépend pas de ce qu'il possède," illustrant par une parabole la futilité absolue d'une confiance placée dans des possessions terrestres, et l'erreur qui consiste à manquer d'obéissance envers Dieu.

Le Maître ne préconisait ni la pauvreté, ni le gaspillage, et le nécessaire ne lui fit jamais défaut. Il paya son impôt selon la coutume du pays, et il sortit de la tombe étant vêtu. Cela montre qu'il possédait dans sa compréhension de Dieu un trésor durable qui répondait à tout ce qu'il lui fallait.

En quoi consiste ce trésor spirituel? La réponse se trouve dans la Science Chrétienne, qui corrobore et explique les paroles et les œuvres de Christ-Jésus, de sorte que tous peuvent en faire un usage pratique dans la vie journalière. A la page 259 du livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne: *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit: "Les idées immortelles, pures, parfaites et permanentes, sont transmises par l'Entendement divin au moyen de la Science divine, qui corrige l'erreur par la vérité et exige des pensées spirituelles, des concepts divins, afin qu'ils produisent des résultats harmonieux." Ces idées spirituelles sont le trésor durable dont parlait Christ-Jésus, et sont accessibles à tous ceux qui désirent les recevoir.

La Science Chrétienne nous apprend que Dieu est Entendement divin, et qu'Il communique sans cesse des idées durables à l'homme spirituel, créé à Son image. Ces idées renferment toutes les vraies pensées. La joie, la paix, la gratitude, la pureté, la sainteté, l'intégrité, le courage, le désintéressement, l'amour, sont des idées spirituelles et sont exprimés dans l'homme réel. Lorsque celui qui cherche la Vérité ouvre sa pensée pour recevoir ces idées immortelles directement de Dieu, il fait le premier pas pour amasser un trésor durable. Le pas suivant est d'employer ce trésor; car, de même que l'argent, dans le monde matériel, ne sert à rien si on ne le fait circuler, ainsi les idées spirituelles doivent être effectivement employées et appliquées dans l'expérience humaine. En les employant, on constatera qu'on ne peut en même temps accepter les fausses croyances selon lesquelles l'homme spirituel dépendrait de moyens matériels pour son existence, et serait sujet au manque ou à la limitation; ou, d'autre part, qu'il peut, par ses propres efforts humains, sans aide, acquérir quoi que ce soit ayant une valeur véritable. Acceptant comme réelles seulement les idées spirituelles, et refusant, comme étant irréelles, les fausses croyances mortelles, le chercheur fait un placement dont la valeur est bien au-dessus de toutes les possessions terrestres.

Prenez, par exemple, quelqu'un qui est pauvre spirituellement, mais riche en biens de ce monde. Supposez que cet individu s'embarque pour un autre pays et fasse naufrage en plein océan. Ses poches peuvent être pleines de billets de banque et son capital bien placé dans sa patrie; cependant dans sa terrible extrémité, ses espèces et ses placements ne sont que d'inutiles chiffons de papier.

Mais qu'en est-il de celui qui s'est amassé un trésor durable? Dans une situation de ce genre, son précieux placement est prêt et disponible, car il peut avoir recours à sa compréhension spirituelle de Dieu, de l'Entendement divin toujours présent, et des idées spirituelles illimitées de cet Entendement. Il a appris que Dieu est bon, qu'Il est le Père-Mère éternellement plein d'amour, répondant à tout ce dont Ses enfants ont besoin. Puisque Dieu est omnipotent, il ne peut en réalité y avoir aucun pouvoir opposé sous forme de tempête et de gouffre des vagues. Le vrai penseur possède la conviction permanente que Dieu ne saurait être vaincu par un accident apparent, une perturbation quelconque; et lorsqu'il s'en tient fermement à ces vérités, refusant d'exprimer la crainte ou l'agitation, l'éternelle loi de Dieu, la loi d'ajustement, produit ce que les mortels appellent un miracle, et le salut s'ensuit.

Que le problème soit moral, mental, physique ou financier, ce placement spirituel peut répondre et répondra abondamment, infailliblement, à ce dont l'individu a besoin. Telle semence produit le fruit de son espèce. Donc, si notre trésor spirituel est abondant, il ne peut en être autrement de nos ressources humaines; le Maître n'a-t-il pas dit: "Cherchez premièrement son royaume et sa justice et toutes ces choses vous seront données par-dessus"?

Puissions-nous alors nous hâter d'amasser ce trésor durable, que la Bible et la Science Chrétienne placent à la portée de tous ceux qui sont prêts et disposés à le chercher!

On pourra obtenir des renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne dans cette langue en écrivant à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Enduring Treasure

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MUCH time and endeavor are given to the laying up of so-called material treasure. The young save so that they may have a good time later on; the elderly put by to insure cessation from toil; the poor bemoan the fact that they have nothing to put by; and many rich in this world's goods hold fast to their riches because they believe that they are dependent upon them. Yet the one who never lacked, Christ Jesus, warned against the laying up of material riches, and demanded that his followers lay up treasure which shall endure, treasure which no thief can steal, and which cannot be destroyed by moth or rust. He also declared that "a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth," illustrating by a parable the utter futility of putting one's trust in worldly possessions, and the error of lacking in obedience towards God.

The Master did not advocate either poverty or wastefulness; nor did he ever lack anything necessary. He paid his tax in accordance with the custom of the country; and he came forth from the tomb clothed. This shows that he possessed within his understanding of God an enduring treasure which met his every need.

Of what does this spiritual treasure consist? The answer is found in Christian Science, which corroborates and explains the words and works of Christ Jesus, so that all may make practical use of them in everyday life. On page 259 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes, "Immortal ideas, pure, perfect, and enduring, are transmitted by the divine Mind through divine Science, which corrects error with truth and demands spiritual thoughts, divine concepts, to the end that they may produce harmonious results." These spiritual ideas are the enduring treasure of which Christ Jesus spoke, and they are free to all who desire to receive them.

We learn in Christian Science that God is divine Mind, and that He is ceaselessly imparting enduring ideas to spiritual man, made in His image. These ideas comprise all true thoughts. Joy, peace, gratitude, purity, holiness, integrity, courage, unselfishness, love, are spiritual ideas, and they are expressed in the real man. As the seeker for Truth opens his thought to receive these immortal ideas direct from God, he takes the first step in the laying up of enduring treasure. The next step is to use this treasure; for, just as in the material world money is of no use unless it is circulated, so spiritual ideas must be actually used and applied in human experience. As one uses them he will find that he cannot at the same time accept the false beliefs that spiritual man is dependent upon material means for existence, and is subject to lack or limitation; or, on the other hand, that one can by his own unaided human efforts acquire anything of true value. Accepting as real only spiritual ideas and refusing, as unreal, false mortal beliefs, the seeker is making an investment the value of which is far above all earthly possessions.

Take, for example, one who is spiritually poor but rich in this world's goods. Suppose such a one sets out upon a voyage to another country and in mid-ocean is shipwrecked. His pockets may be full of bank notes and his capital securely invested at home, yet in his dire extremity his ready money and his investments are but as useless scraps of paper.

But what of one who has laid up enduring treasure? In such a situation his precious investment is ready and available, for he can have recourse to his spiritual understanding of God, ever present divine Mind, and Mind's limitless spiritual ideas. He has learned that God is good, the eternally loving Father-Mother, who meets every one of His children's needs. Since God is omnipotent, there can be in reality no opposing power expressed in tempest and engulfing wave. The true thinker possesses the enduring conviction that God cannot be overthrown by any seeming accident or disturbance; and as he holds steadfastly to these truths, refusing to express fear or excitement, God's eternal law of adjustment brings to pass that which mortals call a miracle, and safety is the result.

Whatever the problem, be it a moral, mental, physical, or financial one, this spiritual investment can and will meet the investor's needs abundantly, infallibly. Like produces like. Then, if our spiritual treasure be abundant, our human supply cannot be otherwise; for did not the Master say, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you"?

Then, may we hasten to lay up this enduring treasure, which the Bible and Christian Science place within the grasp of all who are ready and willing to seek it!

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Riding Through Jerusalem

I thought it strange he asked for me,
And bade me carry him,
The noblest one of all the earth,
Into Jerusalem!

But rumor goes he loved the meek
And such on him might call,
That may be why he trusted me
The humblest beast of all.

Yet though he was so great and wise
Unequaled in his might,
I scarcely knew I bore a King
So light he rode—so light!

They sang Hosannah in the streets,
But I have heard men say,
The only time they praised their King
Was when he rode that day.

Men pushed and shouted all around,
The air was thick with cries,
They spread their garments at my feet,
And palms before mine eyes.

They strewed the narrow road with boughs
And barred my path again.—
But the tenderest hand I ever felt
Was on my bridle chain.

MARION SUSAN CAMPBELL.

The Chinook

Any story of winter on the great plains should include a picture of the chinook. Out of the Northwest it moves, seemingly from the very source of cold and snow, dropping down the Eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains as a warm, dry flood of air, and flows out upon the plains sometimes for five hundred miles.

It is a strange, mysterious visitor, this summer wind blowing in midwinter, coming unexpectedly, and transforming the world of bitter cold into a world of warmth and brown fields, luring herds of cattle from their huddling about buildings and stacks to roam the grass-covered ranges.

Meteorologists state that masses of air crossing the peaks and descending the eastern slopes come under pressure as they drop down. This causes them to increase in temperature at the rate of about one degree F. for every one hundred and eighty-three feet. By the time the ranges are reached the air is warm enough to melt the snow at a rapid rate. In addition to its newly acquired warmth the air has become exceedingly dry due to its having lost so much moisture upon the peaks. It fairly eats the snow, so that the latter disappears not only in streams and ponds of water, but is absorbed into the air itself. Hundreds of square miles of snow two feet deep will disappear between morning and night, and the plains which at dawn are in the grip of winter at twenty degrees below zero, will in the afternoon show huge spots of tan and brown, and at the end of a second day be dry and warm.

Of course the chinook is warmest at the foot of the mountains in eastern Montana and Wyoming, where it is of great commercial value to the farmers and ranchers; but its effect is felt far over in the Dakotas, so that often the entire western parts of those states come under the influence of melting air-floods.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

YALE FENCERS HANDICAPPED

Coach Looks to Sophomore Material—Seven of 1932 Team on Varsity

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale University's fencing team, intercollegiate championship aggregation last year, starts its intercollegiate competitive season with only fair prospects of repeating its 1929 achievement. Yale has lost too many of its stellar swordsmen from last year's team to be considered anything like a certainty in the advance "prospects." Four of last year's regulars have been graduated, and the team will doubtless show signs of weakness because of the absence of these men who made it possible for the Elis to carry off the three-weapon title last winter.

The stars who will be missing this season are: Capt. F. S. Righeimer, foils and épée champion intercollegiate ranks, G. L. Ward and Anthony Hyde, the brilliant saber team, and C. L. Wright, who fenced in the épée.

Despite the loss of these men, however, the 1930 team has indicated that it will not be out of the running, and that it possesses some fencers of potential greatness. The team, in two practice meets with older and more experienced rivals from the Sanford Saltus Club and the New York Fencers' Club failed to win a meet, but lost one by a close margin, 10 to 7, and tied the other—which was a creditable showing, considering the caliber of the opposition.

Capable Sophomores

As a consequence of the graduation of the stars mentioned, Coach Robert Grasson has had to look to his sophomores, a capable group, for most of the team's strength this year. Of the 11 men who are now ranked as the varsity team members, including all three weapons, seven were members of the 1932 freshman team last winter. They are: A. H. Busby and J. F. Potter in the foils, J. R. Lynes and G. W. Thompson in the épée, and F. A. Allis, W. R. Canada, and F. O. Walther in the saber. Potter made history last year by fencing with the American team against Canada.

The freshman team of last year, of which these fencers were members, was undefeated and was rated as one of the best first-year combinations Yale ever had in the sport. For this reason the outlook is not at all completely discouraging, although the facts in the case do not warrant any exaggerated enthusiasm.

The other members of the team are veterans of ability and may be counted upon to provide the team with enough experience to keep it from being a "green" team in its entirety. E. W. Overstreet '30, who is the only veteran in foils, is the No. 2 man in that weapon, Potter outranking him. Capt. E. L. Hill '30, star épée competitor of the 1929 team, is leading épée man again and makes the team strong in that weapon by his presence. V. A. Walker '30, is another experienced fencer in the épée.

In the saber the only veteran is R. M. Fleming '30, and it is expected that he will participate in only a few events, Allis and Canada being the most consistent performers in the saber.

Meet Strong Opposition

The defeat which the Sanford Saltus Club administered to the Eli swordsmen was the first a Yale team has been forced to suffer in more than two years, but the victors in that meet were admittedly very strong and could probably have defeated any college team. Yale makes it a custom to fence with strong teams like those already opposed this season, the work against opponents of this stamp being an invaluable experience for the younger collegians, in the opinion of Coach Grasson.

The team has arranged for 11 dual meets in addition to the sectional intercollegiates and the intercollegiates in New York at the end of the season. This schedule is the most ambitious a Yale team ever faced, and includes all of the best fencing organizations, college and otherwise, among them the New York University, United States Naval Academy, Cornell, Hamilton, United States Military Academy, Harvard, and Princeton.

Little is known of the Yale freshman swordsmen at present. Coach Grasson has said that, as usual, Yale has received many youngsters who are interested in and devoted to the sport, but few who have had enough experience to amount to anything. Coach Grasson and his assistant, Edward Leeymans, former fencing star and instructor in Belgium, have a hard season of work cut out for them in the coaching of the first year men. The yearlings will compete in eight meets. The schedules follow:

VARSITY

Feb. 15—U. S. Naval Academy; 22—Cornell University and Hamilton College; 26—Yale Graduate Schools.

March 1—Penn Athletic Club; 8—U. S. Military Academy at West Point; 15—Harvard University at Cambridge; 22—Princeton University; 29—Sectional intercollegiates (Dartmouth, Harvard, M. I. T).

April 12—New York Athletic Club; 17-18—Intercollegiates at New York.

FRESHMAN

Feb. 19—Roxbury; 22—Brunswick.

March 1—Columbia; 5—Choate at Wallingford; 8—Connecticut Agricultural College at Storrs; 15—Harvard at Cambridge; 22—Princeton.

Four Records Fall in Syracuse Pool

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE SWIMMING ASSOCIATION STANDING

College	W	L	Points—For	Agst	P.C.
Yale	1	0	46	16	1.000
Princeton	2	0	97	27	1.000
Annapolis	3	0	131	33	1.000
Rutgers	1	1	208	107	.500
Dartmouth	1	1	46	78	.500
Columbia	1	1	76½	47½	.500
Syracuse	1	2	106	80	.333
Pennsylvania	0	3	49	137	.000
City College	0	5	48½	263½	.000

WATERPOLO STANDING

College	W	L	Points—For	Agst	P.C.
Columbia	1	0	112	41	1.000
Annapolis	2	0	184	34	1.000
Yale	1	0	51	31	1.000
Syracuse	2	1	112	92	.667
City College	3	2	130	186	.600
Pennsylvania	1	2	97	130	.333
Rutgers	1	4	116	186	.200
Dartmouth	0	2	38	75	.000
Princeton	0	2	19	84	.000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Three new pool records and one new intercollegiate mark were made in the Syracuse University pool here Monday, when Rutgers University's swimming team, headed by George H. Kojac '31, defeated the Orange in their dual Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association championship meet 40 to 22. Syracuse reversed things in the waterpolo game, winning by a score of 41 to 21.

The new intercollegiate and pool mark went to the credit of Kojac when he won the 100-yard freestyle event in 52 4-5s. He also established a new pool record by winning the 50-yard freestyle in 23.9s. Capt. R. L. Cannon '30 of Syracuse made a new pool record of 5m. 15 1-5s., in winning the 440-yard freestyle. The summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by G. H. Kojac '31, Rutgers; F. M. Jelenko '30, Rutgers, second; J. N. Siegel, Syracuse, third. Time—23.9s. (new pool record).

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by G. H. Kojac '31, Rutgers; R. L. Cannon '30, Syracuse, second; T. E. Phillips '31, Rutgers, third. Time—52⅘s. (new intercollegiate and pool record).

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by R. L. Cannon '30, Syracuse; T. E. Phillips '31, Rutgers, second; W. J. Marquette '30, Rutgers, third. Time—5m. 15⅕s (new pool record).

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by J. B. Wohl '31, Syracuse; J. R. Armstrong '31, Rutgers, second; D. J. Creem '30, Rutgers, third. Time—1m. 46⅖s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by D. E. Englahl '30, Syracuse; J. G. Cronin '32, Rutgers, second; W. J. Marquette, Rutgers, third. Time—2m. 42⅖s.

Fancy Diving—Won by P. J. Garisson '31, Rutgers; S. P. Combs '30, Syracuse, second; Paul Simonson '31, Rutgers, third.

200-Yard Relay—Won by Rutgers University (L. W. Harrison '30, M. B. Smith '31, F. M. Jelenko '30, G. H. Kojac '31).

Kansas City Adds Two Points to Lead

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

	W	T	L	Goals—For	Agst	Pts
Kansas City	15	9	10	48	44	39
Tulsa	12	11	9	58	51	35
Duluth	11	13	11	58	61	35
St. Paul	12	9	12	65	63	33
St. Louis	10	10	12	63	71	30
Minneapolis	11	6	17	57	59	28

RESULTS MONDAY

Kansas City 3, St. Louis 2.
Duluth 2, Minneapolis 0.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The Kansas City Pla-Mors increased their leadership in the American Hockey Association race here Monday night when they defeated the local Flyers, 3 to 2, in one of the fastest games ever witnessed here. The Kansas City team is now four points above the Tulsa Oilers, who were idle. The Pla-Mors gained a seemingly safe lead in the first period when two goals were scored in the first six minutes.

Dunfield scored the first on a pass from Scott, it coming at 2m. 12s. time, while Scott's clever side shot from behind the blue line accounted for the second goal. Both teams scored in the second period. The Pla-Mors on Dunfield's pass to Mitchell and the Flyers on Goyer's shot following an assist by Hill.

Play became faster in the last period and the Flyers gained a point on Cameron's score, but the many chances that were afforded both sides were missed and the game ended with Kansas City playing a strict defensive game against the stubborn offense of the losers. The summary:

KANSAS CITY		ST. LOUIS
Scott, lw	rw	Cameron, Headley
Mitchell, St. John, c	c	Goyer, Acaster
McCormick, Dunfield	rw, lw	Hill, Fowler
McLeod, ld	rd	Clark
Munro, Halderson	rd, ld	Breen, Jamieson
Byrne, g	g	Kearney

Score—Kansas City 3, St. Louis 2. Goals—Dunfield, Scott, Mitchell for Kansas City; Goyer, Cameron for St. Louis. Assists—Scott, Dunfield for Kansas City; Hill 2 for St. Louis. Referee—Alex Irwin. Time—Three 20m. periods.

NORTHWESTERN FIVE DOWNED BY ILLINOIS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVANSTON, Ill.—University of Illinois defeated Northwestern University, 30 to 24, at Patten Gymnasium, here Monday night, in a "Big Ten" Conference basketball game, that was something of an upset. The Illini came from behind, after trailing, 18 to 15, at half time. The recent defeat of Illinois by the trailing University of Minnesota quintet had led local fans to expect a Wildcat victory.

In the final minutes of the game, with the locals only a point behind, the Illinois team changed to a fast-moving delayed offensive. E. J. Kawal '32, forward, and Capt. D. R. Mills '30, guard, dribbled in the defensive zone until they drew out the Wildcats, resulting in baskets and free throws by Mills and E. B. Kamp '32. C. B. Harper '31, guard, led the scoring with three baskets and five fouls.

Northwestern was handicapped by a reorganization of the team, made necessary by the poor condition of Russell Walter '30, star center, who was inserted only for a few moments at forward. R. R. McCarnes '32, guard, led the local scorers. The summary:

ILLINOIS		NORTHWESTERN
Bartholomew, Kawal, lf	rg	McCarnes, Marvil
E. Kamp, rf	lg	Riel
May	c	Bergherm
Mills, lg	rf	Whelan, Walter
Harper, rg	lf	Mundy, Lockhart

Score—University of Illinois 30, Northwestern University 24. Goals from floor—Mills 3, Harper 3, Kemp 2, Kawal for Illinois; McCarnes 3, Bergherm 2, Riel for Northwestern. Goals from foul—Harper 5, Kawal 3, Mills 2, May, E. Kamp for Illinois; Lockhart 6, Riel 3, Marvil, Walter, Bergherm for Northwestern. Referee—N. E. Kearns. Umpire—John Cleary.

KANSAS FIVE WINS FOURTH STRAIGHT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAWRENCE, Kan.—The University of Kansas basketball team won its fourth straight "Big Six" Conference game here Monday, by defeating the University of Nebraska, 27 to 20. At the half, Dr. F. C. Allen's Jayhawkers had a lead of 11 to 7, but five Nebraska scores soon after the start of the second period, sent them into a 12 to 11 lead. From then on, the lead changed hands frequently, no team being ahead by more than three points at any time until the last five minutes, when goals by T. C. Bishop '31 and R. C. Ramsey '31 led the Kansas men to victory.

F. B. Cox '31 and L. E. Page '32, played a remarkable defensive game, holding F. D. MacLay '31, Nebraska center and leading Conference scorer, to two field goals and one free throw.

KANSAS		NEBRASKA
Bishop, lf	rg	Hokup
Ramsey, O'Leary, rf	lg	Lewandowski
Ransom, c	c	MacLay
Page, lg	lf	Fisher
Cox, rg	rf	Grace

Score—University of Kansas 27, University of Nebraska 20. Goals from floor—Bishop 4, Ramsey 2, O'Leary, Ransom, Cox, Page for Kansas; MacLay 2, Fisher, Grace, White for Nebraska. Goals from foul—Bishop 4, Ramsey 2, O'Leary for Kansas; Fisher 4, Hokup 2, Lewandowski 2, Grace, MacLay for Nebraska. Referee—E. C. Quigley, St. Mary's. Umpire—Edward Hess, Kansas City.

YALE BATTERY MEN HAVE FIRST WORKOUT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—A rather disappointing squad of Yale University battery candidates, 16 in all, reported Monday at the Coxe Field gymnasium cage for the first workout of a two-week session, preceding the beginning of practice for the entire squad. W. B. Thompson '30, O. D. Miller '30 and N. E. Jennison '30, were among the boxmen.

The entire trio of ranking catchers failed to put in an appearance. These are F. J. Linehan '31, last year's understudy to J. J. Hoben '29, the 1929 regular, and J. P. Maine '32 and H. C. Jones Jr. '32. A. T. Taylor, brilliant sophomore, was the only promising pitcher who failed to show up for practice.

Leads Huskie Quintet

CAPT. HAROLD W. McCLARY '30
University of Washington Basketball Team

WASHINGTON FIVE IS CLIMBING IN RACE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PULLMAN, Wash.—The powerful University of Washington basketball team climbed a step higher toward the championship of the northern division of the Pacific Coast Conference, by defeating the second place State College of Washington five, 24 to 21. Washington counted six points and then W. S. C. forged ahead 13 to 10 at the half. Washington regained the lead in the last 10 minutes and retained it. H. W. McClary '30, starred for Washington, while Arthur McLarney '32, Washington State guard, scored nine for high point honors. The summary:

WASHINGTON		WASH. STATE
Swanson, lf	rg	McLarney
Perry, Peterson, rf	lg	Van Tuyl, Ellingsen
McClary, c	c	Hein, Endslow
West, lg	rf	Holsten
Cairney, rg	lf	Buckley

Score—University of Washington 24, State College of Washington 21. Goals from floor—McClary 3, Swanson 3, West, Perry, Peterson for Washington; McLarney 3, Van Tuyl 2, Holsten, Buckley for Washington State. Goals from foul—Perry 3, McClary 2, Swanson for Washington; McLarney 3, Holsten 2, Buckley, Van Tuyl for Washington State. Referee—William Mulligan, Spokane. Umpire—Elra Hunter, Spokane.

BOSTON PROTESTS SPRINGFIELD WIN

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals—For	Agst	Pts
Providence	17	2	8	84	70	36
New Haven	11	5	12	69	68	27
Boston	11	4	13	102	96	26
Philadelphia	11	2	13	72	77	24
Springfield	10	1	15	54	76	21

RESULT MONDAY

Springfield 6, Boston 5.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Springfield's Indians put on a lively attack here Monday night to defeat the Boston Tigers, 6 to 5, in a Canadian-American Hockey League game. The game will be protested by Coach Powers of the Tigers, who claims that a cameraman on a local newspaper made a flashlight picture that distracted Goalie Reaume and allowed Springfield to score a goal. The camera was located at the rinkside, close to the Boston cage.

The Indians secured a 2-to-1 lead in the first period, but at the start of the second period the Tigers came back to score three goals in a row and take the lead by 4 to 2. Then came three goals by Carrigan of Springfield to put the locals in front again, this time by 5 to 4. In the final period Callighen scored a sixth goal for the Indians, while Mackey scored four minutes before the final gong to give Boston its fifth and last goal. The summary:

SPRINGFIELD		BOSTON
Dillon, Murphy, Heximer, Wilson, lw	rw	Boyd, Manning
Maracle, Carrigan, Dillon, c	c	Waite, Burke
Siebert, Filkin, Dillon, rw	lw	Loucks, Heyd
Callighen, ld	rd	Regan, Oatman
McGowan, rd	ld	Mackey, Oatman
Lamontagne, g	g	Reaume

Score—Springfield 6, Boston 5. Goals—Carrigan 3, Callighen 2 and Murphy for Springfield; Mackey 2, Waite, Loucks and Boyd for Boston. Referees—W. J. Stewart and R. L. G. McKenzie. Time—Three 20m. periods.

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals—For	Agst	Pts
Portland	13	5	6	38	33	31
Vancouver	12	6	7	57	37	30
Seattle	9	7	8	42	41	25
Victoria	5	2	18	39	75	12

VANCOUVER NARROWS LEAD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Vancouver's Lions drew up to within a point of the league-leading Portland sextet here Monday night when they thoroughly defeated Victoria's Cubs for the Pacific Coast Hockey League, 5 to 0. Victoria put up a gallant battle for just 18 minutes of the first period when Beattie, Vancouver's forward, sifted down behind the defense and scored. Vancouver picked up three scores in machine-like fashion in the second period. McAdam got his first goal to start the avalanche after two minutes. A minute later he took Beattie's pass and whipped it into the net. In just another minute Blythe secured the third goal. J. Jerwa registered the fifth score for Vancouver after eight minutes of play in the last period.

SWIMMING DATE CHANGED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The swimming meet between University of Minnesota and University of Chicago, originally dated for Feb. 8, is to be held at Minneapolis Wednesday, Feb. 12, it is announced here.

GIANTS SECURE VISOTSKI

CHICAGO (AP)—Baseball Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis ruled Monday that the assignment of Joseph Visotski's contracts by the Wilkes-Barre club to the New York Giants was legal.

CANADA DEFENDS TITLE

BERLIN (AP)—Canada retained its world's amateur ice hockey championship by defeating Germany, 6 to 0, in the finals Monday.

Princeton Club Class C Winner

Finishes the Squash Tennis Season Undefeated in Interclub Series

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS C FINAL STANDING

	Rounds—W.	L.	Matches—W.	L.	Pct.
Princeton Club	12	0	63	20	1.000
New York A. C.	11	1	64	20	.917
Columbia Univ. C.	10	2	61	23	.833
Harvard Club	9	3	52	32	.750
Yale Club	8	4	53	31	.667
Crescent Ath. C.	6	6	44	40	.500
Elizabeth T. & C. C.	6	6	40	44	.500
Fraternity S. T. C.	5	7	42	42	.417
City Athletic Club	5	7	43	41	.417
Apawamis Club	3	9	28	56	.250
Park Ave. S. C.	2	10	30	54	.167
Block Hall Club	1	11	12	71	.083
Short Hills Club	0	12	13	71	.000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Princeton Club scored its final victory for the metropolitan Class C squash tennis championship Monday, when the last round was played, by defeating the Short Hills Club on the courts of the latter, 6 to 1. This maintains the unbeaten record of the new champions for the season, and gives them a clear record of almost perfect performance, the individual matches being scored at 63 to 20, with one match unplayed, which would probably add another victory. As there were 12 rounds, the average is less than two matches a round.

Curiously, the only loser of the day was the new individual champion of the class, Frederick J. Walters, who had the customary reaction after winning the title, and lost to Frank B. Ryan, the Short Hills leader, 15—10, 10—15, 15—11. But his associates were all ready, and took every other match in straight games.

It was well for the leaders to win, as each of the other teams near the top, New York Athletic Club, Columbia University Club, Harvard Club, and Yale Club, kept pace with the new champions, by winning their final matches also. New York Athletic Club defeated Fraternity Squash Tennis Club on the courts of the latter, also at 6—1; Columbia University Club swamped Block Hall Club by the same score; Harvard Club, encountering Crescent Athletic Club, won by the margin of the odd match, 4—3; and Yale Club disposed of City Athletic Club, also 4 to 2. The other winner was Apawamis Club, which ended its season successfully by climbing over into tenth place, defeating Park Avenue Squash Club on the courts of the latter, 4 to 2. The summary:

PRINCETON CLUB 6, SHORT HILLS CLUB 1

F. B. Ryan, Short Hills, defeated F. J. Walters, Princeton Club, 15—10, 10—15, 15—11.

R. C. Hynson, Princeton Club, defeated F. F. Stevenson, Short Hills, 15—1, 15—2.

C. H. Donner, Princeton Club, defeated Danforth Geer Jr., Short Hills, 15—8, 18—13.

H. Aronsohn, Princeton Club, defeated Nathaniel Tyler, Short Hills, 15—7, 15—9.

J. P. Poe 2d, Princeton Club, defeated Wallace Sutphen, Short Hills, 15—8, 15—3.

C. S. White, Princeton Club, defeated Ronald Clark, Short Hills, 15—5, 15—6.

R. B. Hollander, Princeton Club, defeated Charles Hurd, Short Hills, 15—3, 15—4.

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB 6, FRATERNITY SQUASH TENNIS CLUB 1

P. J. Cohalan, New York, defeated G. M. Edmondson, Fraternity, 15—9, 15—10.

R. A. Levendecker, New York, defeated O. F. Barlow, Fraternity, 15—11, 9—15, 15—6.

R. W. Georgi, New York, defeated P. L. Patten, Fraternity, 15—11, 15—8.

H. Powell, New York, defeated Stanley W. Smith, Fraternity, 9—15, 15—8, 15—4.

C. W. Comiskey, New York, defeated E. H. Muehlfeld, Fraternity, 15—5, 15—5.

S. W. Griffin, Fraternity, defeated E. B. Sanger, New York, 15—9, 15—9.

Samuel Tranter Jr., New York, defeated H. K. Sayen, Fraternity, 15—9, 15—11.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CLUB 6, BLOCK HALL CLUB 1.

C. R. Ince, Columbia U. C., defeated W. N. Chamberlain, Block Hall, 15—2, 15—9.

F. R. Hanson, Columbia U. C., won from L. T. Roberts, Block Hall, by default.

C. O. Hedlund, Block Hall, won from D. D. Jackson, Columbia, by default.

F. V. Brondi, Columbia U. C., defeated D. B. Spence, Block Hall, 15—4, 15—2.

C. J. Herkert, Columbia U. C., defeated S. R. Shepherd, Block Hall, 15—10, 15—8.

Lawrence Hasbrouck, Columbia U. C., defeated G. A. Conroy Jr., Block Hall, 15—8, 15—5.

A. S. Thomson, Columbia U. C., defeated J. W. Drake, Block Hall, 15—11, 18—14.

HARVARD CLUB 4, CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB 3.

W. J. Hall, Crescent, won from Bernhard Knollenberg, Harvard Club, by default.

R. C. Flack, Harvard Club, defeated Crosby Allison, 9—15, 15—10, 18—17.

T. H. Hendrickson, Crescent, won from D. K. Clifford, Harvard Club, by default.

W. K. Rice, Harvard Club, defeated J. A. Schwarz, Crescent, 10—15, 15—10, 15—12.

W. T. Hanley, Crescent, defeated G. W. Cobb Jr., Harvard Club, 8—15, 15—7, 15—10.

Morris Cooper Jr., Harvard Club, defeated J. C. McCurrach, Crescent, 15—18, 15—11, 15—11.

M. S. Mattuck, Harvard Club, defeated Paul Cavanaugh, Crescent, 15—8, 15—8.

YALE CLUB 4; CITY ATHLETIC CLUB 3.

C. B. Mergentime, City, defeated W. W. Stokes Jr. Yale Club, 15—13, 15—7.

E. D. Gallaudet, Yale Club, defeated M. H. Fischer, City, 10—15, 15—12, 15—10.

E. J. Fixman Jr., City, defeated H. F. Greer, Yale Club, 15—8, 15—1.

N. T. Lane, Yale Club, defeated Walter Weingarten, City, 18—14, 15—11.

O. C. Taylor, Yale, Club, defeated Milton Cohn, City, 15—11, 17—15.

R. L. Ardrey, Yale Club, defeated Herbert Henryson, City, 15—11, 15—10.

E. F. Simon, City, defeated S. L. Scott, Yale Club, 15—8, 15—10.

APAWAMIS CLUB 4; PARK AVENUE SQUASH CLUB, 3.

J. F. Park Jr., Apawamis, defeated R. H. Wessmann, Park Avenue 15—12, 15—2.

H. T. Sawyer, Park Avenue, defeated C. F. Lufkin, Apawamis, 15—18, 15—9, 15—12.

H. C. Flower Jr., Apawamis, defeated S. M. Morey, Park Avenue, 15—18, 15—9, 15—12.

C. V. Kozlay, Park Avenue, defeated Guthrie Shaw, Apawamis, 18—17, 3—15, 15—12.

Marvin Pierce, Apawamis, defeated Sanford Treat, Park Avenue, 15—11, 15—12.

H. A. Haines, Park Avenue, defeated H. B. Stimson, Apawamis, 15—2, 15—12.

E. B. Prindle, Apawamis, defeated Merle Johnson, Park Avenue, 15—10, 10—15, 15—12.

ELEVENS TRANSFER 1930 GAME

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP)—United States Military Academy vs. University of Notre Dame football game, one of the high spots of the gridiron season, is to be played at Soldier Field, Chicago, this year. At the request of Notre Dame officials, headed by the Rev. Charles L. O'Donnell, president, representatives of the Military Academy have agreed to transfer the battle to Chicago for the 1930 season only. The 1931 and 1932 games, already contracted for, are to be played in New York as usual.

BROOKLYN GETS TWO RECRUITS

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Sale of Gordon Slade, shortstop, and Neal Finn, second baseman, to the Brooklyn Nationals was announced Monday by Wade H. Killefer, president and manager of the San Francisco Missions. The Pacific Coast League baseball club will receive players and cash.

VISITING TEAMS TO GET NO MORE

League Sets Tentative Dates for Coming Stanley Cup Playoffs

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Prosperity smoothed out what might have been a hard-fought meeting of National Hockey League, when the directors met Monday at the Hotel Lincoln for the bi-monthly meeting. The increasing revenue this season for many of the clubs who were in financial difficulties last spring led to the adoption of the report of the committee appointed several months ago to consider an increase of the guarantee given to visiting teams by the larger clubs of the league. The committee, composed of Col. John S. Hammond of the New York Rangers and Charles F. Adams of Boston, on behalf of the American group and Leo Dandurand of the Canadiens and James S. Strachan of the Montreal Maroons for the Canadian group, recommended the return of the present percentage of 3½, and this was finally adopted after a full discussion.

Another debate on the question on the award of goal which gave the third game of the Ranger-American series to the former, was finally settled by the withdrawal of the protest of the losers, on the ground that the goal rested on a referee's decision, which was within his powers to settle. The new Canadian Professional Hockey League, composed of Brantford, Kitchener, Galt and Guelph, applied for affiliation with the league, and the matter was laid over for the next meeting.

The playoff dates for the Stanley Cup ties were tentatively settled as follows: The playoff between the first place teams, for which Boston is practically selected, while the Canadian section is likely to lie between the Maroons and Canadiens, will be held at the Arena of the Canadian group club this season, for the first two games, beginning on March 20, with the next on March 22. The third game will shift to the American winner, on Tuesday, March 25, with the fourth, if necessary, on March 27, and the fifth on the twenty-ninth or thirtieth.

Meantime the second teams will play home and home, total goals to count, beginning with the American team at home, on March 20, with the other on March 22 or 23. Third teams will do likewise, on the same dates, with the Canadian team at home first. Then the winners of the last two playoffs will play a series of three, at a place to be settled at the time, due to previous results and conditions, beginning March 25 and following on the 27th, with the deciding game, if necessary, on the 29th or 30th.

The final playoff between the winner of the first-place playoff and other survivor begins on April 1, with the third and fifth or sixth for the others. This place will also be settled by the president at the time.

MIXSELL DEFENDING U. S. SENIOR TITLE

Five Defaults, Two Matches Played in First Round

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The United States senior squash tennis championship drew the greatest list of entries which ever competed in the event since its start, when it got under way Monday at the Columbia University Club. Twenty-three candidates listed their names for the title now held by Harold R. Mixsell, Princeton Club.

The champion made a good start for his fourth successive victory when he defeated A. F. Adams of the Crescent Athletic Club, 15—2, 15—10, in one of the two matches played. The other winner was A. J. Cameron, formerly of the Shelton Club, but now without a regular home, and listed as an individual member. He disposed of W. D. Silleck of the Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, 15—8, 15—8. The balance of the first round was completed, but all the winners advanced by default. The summary:

UNITED STATES SENIOR SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—

First Round

H. R. Mixsell, Princeton Club, defeated A. F. Adams, Crescent A. C., 15—2, 15—10.

A. J. Cameron, Shelton Club, defeated W. D. Silleck, Fraternity S. T. C., 15—8, 15—8.

J. M. Ogilvie, Crescent A. C., won from J. N. Cole, Columbia U. C., by default.

C. J. MacGuire, Yale Club, won from J. P. Leo, New York A. C., by default.

W. G. Le Boutillier, Princeton Club, won from Carroll T. Cooney, Yale Club, by default.

J. C. Neely, Princeton Club, won from R. H. Benjamin, Columbia U. C., by default.

J. A. Meehan, Columbia U. C., won from A. W. Riley, Princeton Club, by default.

MEDAL ROUND TO MISS BENNETT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MIAMI, Fla.—Miss Marion Bennett of the Shuttle Meadow Country Club of New Britain, Conn., captured the qualifying medal in the annual Miami women's championship golf tournament, being held on the Miami Country Club course. Miss Bennett scored a 45—42—87, which was two strokes better than the runner-up, Miss Maureen Orcutt of the White Beeches Golf and Country Club, of Haworth, N. J. Miss Orcutt scored a 43 going out and a 46 coming in.

TULSA FRANCHISE TRANSFERRED

TOPEKA, Kan. (AP)—Transfer of the Tulsa, Okla., franchise of the Western League to Topeka, was announced Monday by Dale Gear, president of the circuit, following removal of the Topeka franchise to St. Joseph, Mo. The Tulsa franchise is controlled by the St. Louis Browns, while the St. Louis Cardinals management has added the St. Joseph club to its chain of minor league "farms."

YATES WINS MEDAL ROUND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PALM BEACH, Fla.—Arthur D. Yates of Rochester, N. Y., carried off the medal honors in the qualifying round of the South Florida title golf tournament over the Palm Beach Golf Club course, with a score of 34—37—71. Gordon Taylor of Toronto, Ont., placed second to Yates, only one stroke behind, 37—35—72.

BY-PLAYS

When Coach Becomes Spectator

IF THE mail carrier on his day off takes a long walk for diversion, then a football coach cannot be criticized for witnessing a couple of games in which his team is not involved after his own schedule is completed. So Prof. A. A. Stagg, football coach and athletic director of University of Chicago, may be excused for watching West Point and Stanford play, and also witnessing the Pittsburgh-Southern California contest. He returned to Chicago with some interesting comments on what he saw.

"Army was so worried about Stanford's wide plays," said Coach Stagg, "that it used a spread six-man line and a secondary defense out on the wings and close up. That made a fine opportunity for Stanford to smash center, and they did do it with great success after a while. But 'Pop' Warner told me afterward that he had to send three men into the game to get his quarterback to use those tactics.

"In the Southern California game, Pittsburgh broke Uansa loose on a 90-yard run on a double-reverse play, and that success led the Pittsburgh quarter to try the play most of the time. Southern California played a close box defense; but Pittsburgh did not take advantage of the opportunity to pass until late in the game. Pittsburgh's defense, on the other hand, let Southern California send decoys down to pull out the backs on the wing, while a man going through the line was free as the wind to take passes."

It is refreshing to read expert technical analysis of this kind after subsisting for many seasons on the hackneyed emotional accounts of those who are trained to see nothing but what happens to the ball and the one man out of 22 on the field who carries it.

* * *

No Wonder Professor Stagg Favors Nonscouting

Is it any wonder that Prof. A. A. Stagg, veteran football coach at the University of Chicago, consents so readily to no scouting agreements? The two big games the Maroons won last year, those with Princeton and Washington, were of the nonscouting variety. Now Charles W. Kennedy, chairman of the Princeton Board of Athletic Control, has asked for another no-scouting agreement for next fall, and Professor Stagg has replied in the affirmative. It has been hinted that these victories were due to the quickness of Chicago players in making adjustments on their own initiative to the unknown attacks; but that hardly does justice to Professor Stagg. The real reason probably is that Princeton and Washington, omitting the usual practice of scouting Chicago, were not acquainted with the intricacies of "trapezoid" and its flanker variations. "Big Ten" teams solved them, but Princeton and Washington did not. Washington, particularly, might have benefited from seeing how Wisconsin stopped Chicago's flanker attack.

FAVORITES WIN IN OPEN SQUASH TENNIS

Ernest Clark Defeats Owens in Second-Round Match

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Favorites came through with ease in the second and third round matches played Monday in the United States open squash tennis championship at the Fraternity Squash Tennis Club. In the sole remaining second round match, William Owens, now the coach at the Westchester Country Club, the former Westchester-Biltmore Club was easily disposed of by Ernest Clark, the Scotch coach of the champion Columbia University Club team, while in the two matches played for entrance into the semifinals Robert Cahill, the Park Avenue Squash Club professional, defeated J. A. Sartori, assistant at the Crescent Athletic Club, 15—7, 15—3, 15—8, and James Reid, also of the Crescent Athletic Club, disposed of Harold Moore of Montclair Athletic Club, 15—8, 15—8, 15—8.

Moore made the best stand for the losers holding the active coach of the New Moon forces close for all three of the games. But the greater experience in actual play of Reid proved valuable in the end. The summary:

UNITED STATES OPEN SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—

Second Round

Ernest Clark, Columbia University Club, defeated William Owens, Westchester Country Club, 15—9, 15—5, 15—3.

Third Round

Robert W. Cahill, Park Avenue Squash Club, defeated J. A. Sartori, Crescent Athletic Club, 15—7, 15—3, 15—8.

James Reid, Crescent Athletic Club, defeated Harold Moore, Montclair Athletic Club, 15—9, 15—9, 15—8.

OVER 700 ENTRIES IN I. A. A. A. A. MEET

Cornell Tops Indoor List With 82 Athletes

NEW YORK (AP)—Twenty-nine universities and colleges have nominated a record entry list of 738 athletes for the ninth annual indoor track and field championships of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletics of America at the 102d Engineers Armory March 1.

Cornell University, winner of the 1928 meet, once again tops the nominations with 82 athletes. Harvard University, titleholder in 1926 and 1927, ranks second with 67 entries while New York University and Yale University have named 63 and 60 men, respectively. University of Pittsburgh will enter a team of three in the indoor competition for the first time.

Colleges which will compete are Boston College, Bowdoin College, Brown University, College of City of New York, Yale University, Harvard University, Cornell University, Colby College, Colgate University, Columbia University, Dartmouth College, Fordham University, Georgetown University, Haverford College, College of the Holy Cross, Lafayette College, Manhattan College, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Pennsylvania State College, University of Pennsylvania, University of Pittsburgh, Princeton University, Syracuse University, Union College, Williams College, Bates College, Rutgers University, Swarthmore College and New York University.

COLLE

Women's Enterprises and Activities

German Women Are Practical Working Idealists

By JANE STANNARD JOHNSON

IT SEEMS particularly apropos that while the naval disarmament conference was holding its first meetings in London, a German woman, Frau Dorothee von Velsen, president of the German Women Citizens' Association, should have come from Berlin to Washington to attend there the World Conference on the Cause and Cure of War.

Of more than ordinary interest to women of other nations is the attitude of German women toward peace. A representative of The Christian Science Monitor sought Frau von Velsen at the Women's City Club in Boston, where she was speaking, to learn about this peace movement from one who is fully qualified to speak with authority.

"Women's life in Germany has undergone a tremendous change since they have had the vote," replied Frau von Velsen to a question regarding feminist activities. "We never expected to acquire the vote and other political privileges so quickly and so completely. A woman, theoretically, can even be President now. The war utterly uprooted the German women from their long-inherited methods of living and thinking. They are not conservative today. There are some 35 or 40 women in the Reichstag, but already we have found that affiliations with political parties are not a sufficient means for accomplishing our purposes.

"We feel that we as women have a decided contribution to make to our Nation and to the world. In our efforts to promote peace we are most desirous to understand all sides of the question. To this end we organize meetings where are discussed the economic effects of war. On these occasions experts present authoritative data. At one meeting held in a large theater in Berlin, representative women from all over the civilized world were present and spoke. We were also instructed in what a gas war would be like in its results, and this exerted a tremendous influence for peace.

"The youth of the nation, too, the great bulk of them, hope to see the world come to an international understanding. They are tired of the situation in which they find themselves, and are just as eager for peace as the those of more sober age.

"We are trying, also, to bring about an industrial condition more favorable to human liberty and initiative. We feel life to be too mechanized and ruled by the impersonal stress and drive of capitalism, which puts under way huge projects in which the individual becomes merely a cog in the wheels of big business. We want the worker to have a larger opportunity to express himself through his occupation.

"By means of our political activities we are able to promote the building of more schools with proper equipment and to install a larger force of trained teachers.

"Furthermore, we are encouraging the erection of houses comfortable for children, with play space for them, and surroundings to make them happy."

Women in Germany are interested in temperance, Frau von Velsen stated, but they could not at present work for absolute prohibition. They are, however, very desirous of having local option laws enacted, and these would represent a considerable advance upon conditions that at present prevail. Through their citizens' organizations and political channels women are working to get the taxes raised on all alcoholic drinks and tobacco. Their efforts regarding tobacco were rewarded by success in the fall, and they are continuing their efforts for the increased tax on beer and wine. These activities indicate that women in Germany have not been altogether submerged in their political parties, declared Frau von Velsen.

Youth in the Vanguard

By concerted action, women also have gained the passage of acts governing mothers' pensions, and an amendment to the constitution which enables women to become lawyers and judges. Women long have been teachers, professors, doctors and architects, and they recently have been allowed to enter the ministry of the state churches, under certain restrictions.

Frau von Velsen emphasized the obvious fact that the youth of Germany are the hope of the nation. "We are handing the world over to them in rather a sorry plight," she said, "and it is now their work to set it right. Despite the introduction of the idea of internationalism in the last decade young people still have a strong sense of the competition between countries. She stressed the importance of sympathy and comprehension among nationals and a feeling for the unity of all mankind. "In the younger generation," she said, "must be found our co-workers and successors in the advancement of peace."

Frau Dorothee von Velsen, President German Women Citizens' Association.

Women of India Progress Toward Freedom

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

THE presence of numbers of Indian women in the west—always dressed in their picturesque "sari"—is significant. It points to the fact that Indian women are coming out of "Purdah" and yet are not becoming westernized.

Indian women, as a matter of fact, are taking charge of their own education, and they are against "westernization." At one time European tutors and governesses were brought into wealthy families, but now the Indian Women's Movement is trying to impress upon women that it is not essential to adopt everything western. Mrs. Rama Rau, one of the leaders, who is the wife of the financial adviser to the Simon Commission, and who was a delegate to the International Alliance for Freedom and Equal Suffrage, held in Berlin, explained her countrywomen's point of view to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Oriental Customs Held Legitimate

"We feel," she said, "that those of us who can afford to adopt Western methods will make a much better impression on our people who cannot afford them, if we build on what we have. We can improve our own methods. For instance, wealthy Indian families who have been in Europe have English dining-table cutlery and plate. We think that is not necessary. We sit on the floor on cushions, and have stools for tables, and we use our fingers to take our food.

Style Does Not Change

"There is no tendency to adopt western dress among our women. It would not suit us, and it is too expensive. Six yards of material for a sari is all the clothing a poorer woman requires. A sari can cost from two shillings to a hundred pounds. It does not wear out, and the fashion does not change. With western dress, we should need many accessories which our climate does not require, such as hats, coats and boots."

It is the "burkha," the veil, which covers the Muhammadan woman from head to foot when outside, and the sign of "Purdah," that the progressive Indian women want to abolish. The Begum of Bhopal, the first Muhammadan woman ruler, in her presidential address to the All-Indian Women's Conference on Educational Reform, suggested that Muhammadan women should not observe Purdah. She quoted from writings to show that Purdah simply meant "modesty"; it did not mean that a woman should be cut off from activity. Since then, the Begum's own granddaughters have broken Purdah.

All-Indian Women's Conference

"The meetings of the Women's Conference are helping to break Purdah down," continued Mrs. Rama Rau, "by giving women a broader viewpoint. Women are no longer thinking in terms of community but of womanhood. In my community of Kashmir, for instance, no woman is in Purdah, but when we left Kashmir and went into northern India, we went into Purdah. With the Muhammadans Purdah is part of their religion, but it is not so with the Hindus. We have insisted on Purdah Gardens in Delhi where there are swings, and Badminton and the other provinces have started in small ways to bring women into more open-air activity. But we need money. The All-Indian Women's Conference has a fund which has now reached about £5000, and this will be used for some educational scheme for women.

"This conference was formed three years ago when the Director of Public Instruction in Calcutta made an appeal to women to take an interest in the education of their girls, whose schools were being run entirely by men. The women learned so much at their first conference that they decided to hold it every year.

"The fathers do not think so much about the education of girls in India because the boys become the wage-earners. In certain provinces education for boys is compulsory, but for girls only more or less so. We have the dowry system also, which means that so much money must be spent on a girl's marriage. We are hoping to alter that, and to have the marriage portion used for education. A good many girls are refusing marriage now and taking up careers. Indian women are on every staff of the women's colleges, and of girls' schools, and they are mostly unmarried women. They are also becoming lawyers, doctors, and nurses.

A Progressive Section

"Although a section of the womanhood in India is very backward, there is another which is very progressive. A woman is Deputy Speaker in the Madras Council; a woman is Deputy Director of Industries in the Educational Department in the Punjab; and at the Social Reform Conferences for men and women in the United Provinces a woman has been president for two years in succession. There is no antagonism between men and women in India. The men are helping us in all our social reforms. When the question of votes for women came up in 1919, it was decided without a struggle that women should have the vote on the same terms as men.

"All the opposition to the Child Marriage Bill, which fixes the marriage age at 14 years for girls and 18 for boys, has come from that section of the Indian community ruled by the priests. The Brahmins have made it a religious question, and we feel that if we can defy religious superstition in this matter, it will help with all the others. Even though the bill has passed it will be a fight to make the old régime give way to the new—but we are ready!"

Women's Organizations

Unique Entertainments and Activities

MEMBERS of the Country Culture Club of Appleton City, Mo., recently presented before the New Century Club of Adrian a pageant called, "Hats of Other Days." Fifteen ladies wearing genuine hats of other days paraded proudly before the delighted audience while a melodious ditty was sung by two other club members.

* * *

The Fig Garden Woman's Club, San Joaquin District, Calif., is financing its club work this year by selling a fancy pack of fruit. The pack is a three-pound redwood box filled with figs, candied fruits and nuts.

The work is all done by the club members at the home of the president, under the direction of two fancy fruit packers. The boxes are sold as gifts.

This club is also sponsoring a Community Fall Festival, where home-grown fruit, produce, flowers, handiwork and antiques will be displayed. This is to be as much an opportunity for encouraging community good will as for the revenue received.

* * *

Wishing to know more about home affairs the members of the Woman's Club of Parco, Wyoming, have been spending some time studying the manufacture of gasoline, which is Parco's chief industry.

* * *

The Kuttawa (Kentucky) Woman's Club has had semi-monthly programs on the history, form of government, institutions and memorials of Lyon County in which Kuttawa is located. They have included also a program on Kentucky Writers and Poets and an afternoon when old Kentucky ballads were sung and old schools, old churches and old customs were discussed. The program closed with an old-fashioned dance and old-fashioned refreshments were served.

In order that the members may not become narrow of view, programs on "The Romance of San Francisco and Nome" and one on "The Romance of Salt Lake City and Detroit" have been included.

The Bloomington (Minnesota) Women's Club recently produced, at a convention in Minnesota, a playlet showing the efforts and accomplishments of women in the early days of that State. The editor of the Minnesota Federation News gives some of the thoughts which came to her as she saw this playet as follows:

"Your editor confesses to a feeling of the greatest humility in witnessing this sketch. Sometimes we feel too busy to give the time to the service we should render to others. To see a reproduction of the unselfish effort of that little group just organized gives one food for thought.

"Here was this little group of pioneers, wresting a bare living out of the ground, and yet they had time to give to community welfare, if you please, planning at their afternoon meetings to help ease the burdens of those in their community whose lot was a little harder than their own. Time to give to the problem of making a civilized people out of the savage Indians, their neighbors, time to dwell on the blessed happiness of peace, the peace that followed the Civil War.

"The thought came to me that our clubs of today are treading the same pathway that these pioneer women did. Hundreds of club women today working toward the goal of service to community, state and nation.

"The playlet as it was given should be placed in the Historical Records for preservation."

A Rainy Day, a Rose, a Career

New York

ONE of the most attractive and unique booths at the Exposition of Women's Arts and Industries this year was an exhibit of guest room powder-roses, devised by Ethel Adriance Poillon.

On first glancing at one of the flowers she had patented, one could see nothing extraordinary about it save its unusual beauty; but as the flower was turned stem downward, powder sifted out from a concealed center. These paper blossoms are refillable and come in six different hues to harmonize with varying color schemes. A simple device protects the powder from spilling out when it is not in use.

That a woman could build up a business on the basis of so simple an idea struck the writer as a fact that would be of interest to other women planning their own enterprises. Therefore her first question was, "Did you require much capital to begin with?"

"My total capital," replied Mrs. Poillon, "consisted of one knitting needle, 10 cents' worth of crêpe paper and a smile."

"But where did you get the idea for these flowers?" she was asked. "How did you happen to start your enterprise?"

"I first invented this device," replied Mrs. Poillon smiling, "to amuse my daughter Adrienne. One rainy day Adrienne sat disconsolate indoors staring out dismally at the steady downpour. Something had to be done, I realized, to amuse us both.

"Out on the porch, with an ordinary knitting needle and a roll of crêpe paper that had been left over from a recent party, I began to form the petals of a flower, rolling them with the needle. As Adrienne twisted some of them around a diminutive can of talcum powder, the idea occurred to me that by covering the can with fringed crêpe paper, the powder would sift out from a concealed source in a way that would be imaginative and artistic.

"When I finished the first powder rose, Adrienne was very much pleased with it. For several hours we kept on making and playing with the roses. We had almost forgotten the rain by this time; and were rewarded for our indifference when the weather suddenly cleared. Taking one of the paper flowers with her, Adrienne went to visit a friend.

"I did not give the incident another thought, but people who saw the rose stopped to admire it. Among them was one woman who asked permission to show the device to her buyer. One thing led to another until a leading merchant in New York suggested that I patent the flowers and place them on the market. Since then they have been sold to the largest department stores and to the most exclusive gift shops. They have also been sent to Scotland, Canada, the Virgin Islands and to the most remote corners of the earth as gifts."

The flowers are arranged for various occasions. There is a little baby rose, a birthday rose with a gift card attached, a Christmas rose that comes in a striped silver box, a white bridal rose. Those who do not care for roses can order a bunch of violets or a colorful chrysanthemum.

"Did you have any special training for the making and preparing of these flowers?" Mrs. Poillon was asked.

"I had no specific training," she replied thoughtfully, "but I had a general background since I had taken courses at the New York School of Fine and Applied Arts."

While the making of artificial flowers is not in itself sufficiently unique to offer an uncrowded field to other women, Mrs. Poillon's success does suggest a method by which women may build up their own businesses.

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Olive Oil		Sweet Gherkins
Yankee Beans		Genuine Dills
Food of Wheat		Sour Gherkins
Spices		Sweet Relish
Preserves		Baking Powder
	Jellies	
	Orange Marmalade	
Cake Flour		Jelly Powder
	Cooked Spaghetti	
	Evaporated Fruits	
Peaches	Peas	Salmon
Pears	Corn	Sardines
Cherries	Tomatoes	Tuna Fish
Plums	Asparagus	Lobster
Pineapple	Spinach	Shrimps

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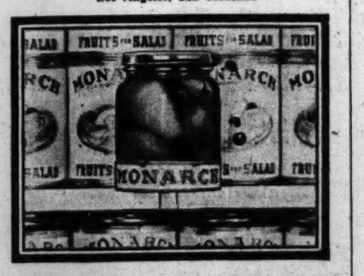
Sweet Corn		Stringless Beans
Early June Peas		Diced Carrots
Sweet Pickles		Sweet Chow
Mixed Pickles		Sweet Relish



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STOCK MARKET GENERALLY HAS A STRONG TONE

Steels, Utilities and Rubbers Show Group Gains —Money Is Easy

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NEW YORK—Wall Street prepared for tomorrow's holiday by giving financial markets a "whirl." Bonds were firm but narrow. Stocks, which have for the last fortnight refused to go into that "technical reaction" so freely predicted for them, opened at better prices, and on a rising volume became quite buoyant by early afternoon, with advances of 1 to 3 points.

Profit taking seeming to make an appreciable dent only among the high-priced railroad stocks. Best prices were not held to the end, but the net result of the trading was a victory for the bull side. The turnover was approximately 3,250,000 shares.

Utilities and Rubbers Gain

As groups the Steels, public utilities and rubbers made the most progress. Miscellaneous stocks were active and strong. Features were American Can, Westinghouse Electric, International Business Machines and Brooklyn Union Gas.

Goodyear led the tire group and in the steel section, Gulf States responded to reports of purchases by Cleveland interests. Utilities generally were 2 points higher.

Commodity markets improved further. Both wheat and cotton seemed to be helped by the incorporation of the new grain stabilization corporation, which will obtain government money to pay higher than market prices for wheat. Presumably a similar organization will buy cotton.

Whatever the temporary effect of such "stabilization" measures may be, grave doubts are raised as to the future. At any rate, the fall in wheat and cotton since the formal entry in the field of the Farm Board on July 15 has been impressive.

Money Market Easier

The money market tone was a shade easier, holiday currency and the banks "overlending" because on Thursday they can make up any deficiency in reserves prevailing over the holiday. Call rate held at 4 per cent throughout.

The money market as well as the bond market was interested in the announcement of the Treasury's bill offering of $50,000,000. This is the second time the Treasury has made use of bill tenders. The new issue will be sold Friday and will run 90 days.

Reduction in discount to 4½ per cent Yesterday by the St. Louis Reserve Bank brings all banks to 4½ or 4 per cent. Most likely other regional institutions will follow New York and Chicago to the 4 per cent level. Meanwhile the reporting member banks are improving their position.

For the week of Feb. 5 the recent downward trend in loans on securities was arrested, a gain of $10,000,00 being shown, which was to be expected with the ease in brokers' loans. Commercial loans declined and investments were reduced. Borrowings from the Reserve have dropped $200,000,000. Reporting member banks now show $16,000,000 less in loans and investments, while the deposits at the Reserve are $476,000,000 below a year ago.

Foreign Exchanges Weak

Foreign exchanges were again weak, the cause said by London observers to be due to transfers of funds to this country from Paris and London. British budget uncertainties are forcing out some funds from the London market, and a glut of short-term money in Paris accounts for the movement from that center. Both are temporary influences.

Should the labor budget prove to be satisfactory, sterling should stiffen. If French plans for developing Paris into a real financial market succeed, French capital will find more employment at home than is the case now. Already the tax on security transfers and new capital fetations has been cut and efforts are being made to develop a bill market.

Industrial news of the day was rather colorless. Assurances from Washington on business improvement are plentiful, but among the timid there raise the fear that more is covered than uncovered by them.

However, steel trade reviews maintain that steel demand continues to grow. According to the Iron Age the industry is now operating at a 79 per cent rate. Prices are steadier, and the fact that most steel orders are for prompt delivery is interpreted as meaning that a good deal of improvement may be expected later.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Sale	Close	Last Prev.
Mar.	15.52	15.78	15.41		15.77	15.62
May	15.90	16.08	15.66		16.02	15.88
Jul	16.08	16.26	15.88		16.24	16.09
Oct.	16.28	16.42	16.08		16.43	16.29
Dec.	16.46	16.64	16.25		16.64	16.47
Jan.	16.46	16.64	16.28		16.61	16.47

Spots 15.90, up 15 points.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Close	Prev.
Mar.	15.36	15.62	15.29	15.56b	15.58b	
May	15.62	15.84	15.43	15.76b	15.62	
Jul	15.84	16.09	15.68	16.00b	15.88b	
Oct	16.05	16.29	15.92	16.20b	16.10	

b-Bid.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Close	Prev.
Mar.	15.45	15.70	15.36		15.65	15.50
May	15.70	15.95	15.57		15.87	15.70
Jul	15.95	16.15	15.80		16.10	15.96
Oct.	16.15	16.35	16.50		16.30	16.20

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Close	Prev.
Mar.	8.31	8.33	8.21		8.22	8.20
May	8.42	8.42	8.31		8.32	8.30
Jul	8.50	8.50	8.41		8.41	8.39
Oct.	8.58	8.58	8.49		8.50	8.48
Jan.	8.64	8.64	8.56		8.56	8.53

Spots 8.54 up 11 points. Tone at close barely steady. Sales 3000; American 1900.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
America	331	341	Lehanon	160	170
Am Union	95	105	Lefcourt	140	160
Bk of U S	770	790	Liberty	115	125
Bk Yorkt'n		200	Manhattan	133	136
B'way Nat	119	126	Melrose	220	280
Bryant Pk	43	55	Merchants	105	135
Central	135	145	Midtown	44	50
Chase	169	171	People's	450	625
Ch Phnx	124½	126½	Penn Ex	74	80
City	251	253	Prt Morris	44	50
Columbus	170	200	Prisco Stat	300	475
Commerce	535	545	Public	135	138
Fifth Av	3150	3350	Queensboro		375
First, N Y	5575	5675	Seward	115	122
Flatbush		260	Sixth Av	160	170
Globe Ex	240	260	Strauss	290	310
Grace	600		Sterling	58	62
Harbor St	65	75	Textile	55	65
Harriman	1400	1500	Trade Bk		205
Industrial	200	225	World Ex		205
Lafayette	50	60	Yorkville		220

TRUST COMPANIES

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Banca C I	325		Int Ger Ltd	16	18
Banco di S	60	625	Interstate	32¼	32¾
Bk Fur T	115	135	Kings Co	2800	3050
Bk NY&T	685	700	Law Tle&G	280	286
Bankers	134	137	Mf'act'rs	132½	133½
Bronx	150	180	Midwood	190	200
Brooklyn	820	835	Murry Hill	270	280
County	235	245	Mut Tr W	400	425
Empire	74	77	New York	280	284
Equitable	105	117	Plaza	105	125
Fidelity	481	491	Title Guar	150	152
Fulton	590	630	Un States	3200	3500
Guaranty	740	746	West'st'r T	150	160
Int Germ	45	48	W'stch'st'r	1050	1100

TUESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1929 High	1929 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Feb.11	Feb.10
33¾	22	..	Abitibi	1000	23⅝	23⅛	27½	27½	
74	64⅞	6	Abitibi pf	400	74	72⅜	74	72⅜	
110	104	7	Ab & Str pf	40	110	103	110	..	
32	23¼	1.60	Adams Ex	5500	31⅝	31¼	31¼	31½	
25	23	2	Adams Mill	200	25½	24⅞	25½	23½	
23¼	11½	..	Adv-Rumely	800	17⅛	17	17	16½	
41¼	22	..	Adv-Rum pf	200	33⅜	33	33	32	
⅝	⅛	..	Ahumada	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	
131⅜	118	3f	Air Reduc	1600	126⅞	124¼	124¼	126½	
32	21	2½f	Airway El	200	29¾	28½	29¼	29⅜	
2½	1⅜	..	Ajax Rubber	1400	2¾	2	2¾	2	
9¼	7½	..	Alaska Jun	200	8¾	8	8	8⅜	
11½	8¾	..	Albany PWP	100	11¾	11½	11¾	..	
34⅜	23	..	Alleghany	32200	32⅜	32¼	32¾	32½	
107½	95½	5½	Allegh pf ww	200	107½	106	106	105½	
92	89⅝	5½	Allegh pf xw	200	92	92	92	..	
282	255¾	6f	Allied Chm	400	276½	276	276½	275	
123	121	7	Allied Ch pf	400	123	123	123	123	
62¼	49½	3	Allis-Chal	3600	59⅞	58⅝	59	58⅞	
77⅛	61½	..	Am Ag Ch	2080	7¾	7	7¾	6½	
21⅞	18	2	Amerada	300	20	19	20	19⅝	
51¼	40¼	..	Am Bosch	490051		49	50⅜	50	
51⅝	46⅞	2.40	Am Brake	100	50	50	50	50⅜	
88	77	25§	Am Bk Note	200	83	83	83	87	
126½	118¼	7	Am Brake pf	50	126½	126½	126½	126½	
15	8⅝	..	Am Br Bov	9800	15	14¼	14⅞	13⅝	
71	60½	7	Am Br Bv pf	360	71	66⅞	69½	66¾	
141⅜	117¼	4f	Am Can	38200	141¾	136½	141	137	
144	140½	7	Am Can pf	100	141½	141½	141¼	..	
82½	78⅛	6	Am Car & F	400	80	79¾	79¾	79⅞	
85	75⅞	7	Am Chain pf	400	85	87	85	84	
46	36⅝	2f	Am Chicle	500	45¾	44⅜	44⅝	45⅝	
232	205½	1.60§	Am Com Alc	200	28⅜	28	28⅛	28⅛	
49¼	39½	..	Am Encaus	400	44¼	43¾	43¾	48⅞	
99½	88¾	..	Am & FPw	23900	96½	94	96	94⅜	
99	85⅛	7	Am & FP 2pf	200	97	96½	97	96	
223	197	2	Am Hawaii	300	222¼	217	221¾	22	
45	44	..	Am Hide	100	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	36	
39½	35⅛	3f	Am Ice	600	36⅝	36	36⅝	36	
43¾	35⅝	2§	Am Int Corp	3500	42⅞	41¼	42⅝	41⅜	
23¾	2	..	Am La Fr	200	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞	..	
105	94⅞	8	Am Loco	200	100⅛	99½	100½	99	
114⅜	111½	7	Am Loco pf	800	113	113	113	113	
51½	44	3	Am Metals	200	49¼	49	49	49⅛	
74	65	7	Am Nat G pf	10	72¾	72¾	72¾	..	
1	⅝	..	Am Piano	400	⅞	⅝	⅝	⅝	
87½	77	1§	Am Pw&Lt	10800	87½	94	96½	94⅜	
101⅝	100	6	Am P & L 6	100	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	
80	75	3	Am P&L pf A	100	79	79	79	..	
84⅜	80	5	Am P&L pf st	200	84⅜	84⅛	84⅜	84¼	
37⅞	30½	1½	Am Radiat	2800	36	35¼	36	35⅝	
27¼	20½	..	Am Republ	200	24½	23½	23½	24⅜	
91⅞	80½	2§	Am Roll Mill	2400	89¾	87½	88⅜	89	
1	⅜	..	Am R M rts	400	1	⅜	1	⅜	
23	17⅜	2	Am Seating	100	20¼	20½	20¼	20½	
78½	69⅞	4	Am Smelt	2700	76⅜	75⅝	75⅝	75⅜	
138	133½	7	Am Smelt pf	100	133⅞	133⅞	133⅞	133½	
51¼	44½	3	Am Stl End	2500	51¼	50	51	49⅞	
114	100½	7	Am Stl F pf	20	114	114	114	114	
49¼	46½	2f	Am Sugrs	900	47½	47	47	47⅜	
67	60⅛	5	Am Sugar	500	64½	64	64	64⅝	
107	104	7	Am Sugar pf	100	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	..	
27½	26⅛	5	Am Tel&Cab	10	27½	27½	27½	..	
222¼	216	9	Am Tel&T	600	230¼	228¾	228¾	228½	
111	106	7	Am Type pf	30	109½	109¼	109½	..	
104	88½	1§	Am Wat W	7500	104	98¼	102	98¼	
103	99½	6	Am Wat W	100	162⅜	102⅜	102⅜	..	
173⅜	74⅛	..	Am Wool	5700	175⅜	16½	16⅜	16	
38⅞	19¾	..	Am Wool pf	5100	38⅞	36¼	37	36	
7½	5	..	Am Writ ct	200	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	..	
43½	29½	3	Am Writ pf	200	42	42	42	42	
53½	40	3	Amac Wire	100	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	50¼	
80⅜	69⅝	7	Anaconda	7600	77⅞	77	77½	78	
37⅛	31¼	3	Andes Cop	1300	35¼	35¼	35¼	..	
6⅜	5¼	..	Arm Ill A	1500	6	5⅞	5⅞	6	
3¾	2⅝	..	Arm Ill B	3300	3¾	3	3⅛	3¼	
64	60	7	Arm Ill pf	300	61	60¾	61⅜	..	
87⅜	63⅜	..	Arnold Cons	400	73¾	71½	73⅜	71¼	
20	17½	2	Art Loom	100	20	20	20	18⅝	
28½	24⅝	1½	Art Metals	400	28¼	27½	28¼	..	
42⅞	36¾	4	Asso Apparl	200	42½	42	42½	42¼	
34⅝	28	2½	Asso Dry G	200	34½	33¾	34	34½	
35⅞	32⅛	..	Asso Oil	10	33⅞	33½	33¾	34⅜	
240¼	219⅜	10	Atchison	400	229¾	225½	228¾	239	
103⅞	102⅜	5	Atchison pf	200	103⅜	103½	103½	..	
171	16	10	Atl Coast L	100	168	168	168	171	
80⅜	72¼	..	Atl G&WI	400	74⅝	73½	74⅝	74	
62⅝	59	4	Atl G&WI pf	200	62¼	62	62¼	..	
41½	30¼	1f	Atl Refin	600	41½	40½	41½	40½	
7	6¼	..	Atlas Tack	100	7	7	7	7	
238	175½	4§	Auburn Auto	200	235½	231	231	232	
6⅛	3⅜	5%	Austin N	200	4½	4	4	4⅛	
60	56	4.49	Aust Cred	100	56½	56½	56½	..	
8	4½	..	Auto Sales	1400	5½	5	5	5⅛	
45	36	3	Auto Strop A	100	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	..	
6¾	4¾	..	Aviation	5500	5⅝	5⅜	5½	5¾	

—B—

35¾	30½	1¾	Baldwin	6300	34⅛	33⅛	34	33⅛	
116	116	7	Baldwin pf	10	115¾	115	115¾	115	
119⅜	117	7	Balt & O	3000	118¾	117¼	118	118⅜	
81	78¼	4	Balt & O pf	100	79⅞	79⅞	79⅝	78¼	
15	11⅜	..	Balt & O rts	2900	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
110½	107	6½	Bamber pf	20	108½	108½	108½	109½	
73¼	63	3½	Bangor & A	1400	73	72¼	72¾	73¾	
112	110	7	Bangor&A pf	10	110½	110½	110½	..	
20	16¾	2	Barker Bros	10	17½	17½	17½	17½	
77	73½	6½	Barker Br pf	10	77	77	77	..	
24¼	21⅝	2f	Barnsdall A	9800	22⅝	21⅝	21⅞	22⅜	
104⅞	102⅜	7	Beatrice pf	100	102¾	102¾	102¾	..	
8½	80	4.14	Belg NR ppf	200	82½	82½	82½	..	
41⅞	32⅞	2	Bendix	3800	40⅜	39½	39⅞	40	
37	31⅜	2	Best & Co	700	37	36½	36⅞	36⅞	
102¾	92	6	Beth Steel	8500	101¼	99⅝	100	99⅞	
127	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	100	126¼	126¼	126¼	126	
26	25	..	Bloom'dale	100	26	26	26	..	
63⅝	42⅞	3f	Bohn Alum	200	52¾	52¼	52¼	53	
4⅝	3⅝	..	Booth Fish	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	4	
68¼	60⅛	3	Borden	8200	67⅝	65⅞	67¼	65½	
42	32⅞	4	Borg Warner	2200	41⅜	40	40½	39⅝	
1⅝	2	..	Bot M A pf	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..	
17½	11¼	..	Briggs	5400	16¾	16¼	16¼	16½	
16¼	13	..	Brockway	100	15	14⅞	15	14⅝	
71⅝	63	4	Bklyn Man T	400	70	68¾	68¾	69⅝	
87½	84⅞	6	Bklyn Man pf	200	87½	87½	87½	87	
154½	131	5	Bkyn Un G	6400	154¾	150⅜	151½	151½	
50⅛	33⅜	3	Bruns Balke	100	44⅛	44¼	44¼	44½	
20⅝	13⅛	3	Bruns Term	100	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	20⅛	
26⅜	22¼	1	Bucyrus	200	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	
37⅞	33⅜	2½	Bucy cv pf	500	36⅞	36⅝	36⅞	36⅝	
12⅝	9⅜	1	Budd Mfg	1100	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
14⅝	8¾	1	Budd Wheel	1700	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	13¼	
45½	29⅞	1.60	Bullard	7600	45½	44	45	44	
20⅝	16⅜	2	Bulova Watch	100	19½	19	20	20	
105⅜	99½	8	Burns Br A	200	100⅛	100¼	100¼	100¼	
99½	93	7	Burns Br pf	30	95	95	95	..	
50⅞	43¾	.80§	Burroughs	1500	48¼	47¼	47⅞	47⅝	
108	100¼	7	Bush T deb	30	106	106	106	106¾	
4	3	.50	Butte Cop	200	3⅞	3½	3½	3¾	
95⅝	80⅛	..	Byers	2600	83⅞	83½	84⅛	84⅝	

—C—

70⅞	66⅜	4	Calif Pack	100	69⅞	69⅞	69⅝	69¾	
27	18	1	Callahan	700	19¼	19	19	18¾	
27	19	2	Campbell	100	24¾	24¾	24¾	..	
58⅞	31⅜	10	Can Dry Ale	500	38⅜	36¼	37	36⅜	
33⅜	29	4½	Calu & Hecla	700	31½	31⅜	31½	31½	
71⅜	65¾	5	Canada Dry	300	71	70¾	71	70½	
226¾	187⅝	10	Can Pac	7600	221	216	217	221¼	
32½	27	2.80	Cannon Mills	200	32⅝	32	32	32	
26	18⅝	..	Capital Adm	100	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23	
249⅞	205¾	6	Case Thresh	3100	243	239½	241	238	
68⅝	54	3	Caterpillar	400	68¼	67⅝	68	68¼	
56⅜	35½	3	Celotex	5300	55⅜	53	55¼	53⅜	
34⅜	30¾	2	Cen Alloy	1300	32	31⅝	32	31⅝	
110	105¾	7	Cen Alloy pf	150	107½	107½	107½	107½	
31¾	31⅝	..	Cen Alloy ct	100	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	
65⅜	59⅛	6	Cerro de P	100	63¼	63	63⅞	63½	
15⅞	11	..	Cert-Teed	200	14⅞	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	
44⅞	36	4.20	Checker Cab	2600	45⅜	42½	45⅝	43¾	
76	63½	2	Ches Corp	1200	74⅛	74	74	75	
237	203	10	Ches & Ohio	1200	235	231	233	236½	
6⅜	4¼	..	Chi & Alton	200	5¼	5	5	5⅜	
8⅞	5⅜	..	Chi & Alt pf	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½	
17⅝	13⅜	..	Chi Gt West	1200	15⅝	14⅞	15¼	15½	
40¾	36⅞	..	Cri Gt W pf	800	39⅞	39	39¼	40	
26⅜	24	..	Chi M&SP	1700	26⅜	25⅜	25⅝	25⅜	
46¼	41⅞	..	Chi M&SP pf	2200	45⅞	44⅝	45	45¼	
89⅞	84	5	Chi & Nw	900	88⅜	87⅜	88⅝	89	
140	139	7	Chi & NW pf	100	138¼	138¼	138¼	..	
32⅞	22½	..	Chi Pneu	600	30⅞	30⅝	30½	30¾	
54	51½	3½	Chi Pneu pf	100	54	54	54	54	
125	114	7	Chi RI	300	122¼	121¼	122¼	123	
102	100¼	6	Chi RI 6%	200	102	102	102	102	
28¼	25	3	Chick Cot O	100	28¼	26½	27½	26½	
67⅜	57½	2.40	Childs	1300	65¼	63½	65	62⅝	
41¾	33¼	3	Chrysler	20100	39¼	38½	38⅞	39	
49	40¾	3.60	§City Ice	300	46½	46	46	..	
98¾	96	6½	City Ice pf	40	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	..	
10½	8⅝	1	City Stores	700	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
38½	33	3	Clark Equip	100	36½	36	36	..	
95⅜	91¼	7	Cluett P pf	30	98½	98½	98½	..	
146	133¼	4	Coca Cola	400	144⅜	143⅝	144⅜	144	
34½	14⅝	..	Colgate & A	7000	34½	32	34½	32¾	
32½	26½	2	Colo F&I	400	52½	49¼	51¼	48½	
74	68¾	4	Colo So 1pf	10	74	74	74	..	
92⅜	70½	2§	Colum Gas	51100	92⅜	89⅝	91⅝	89¼	
107	104¾	6	Col Gas pf A	700	105	105	105	105	
89	71¾	..	Col Gas P pf	100	89	89	89	..	
90¼	..	..	Col Gas P pd	400	90	90	90	88½	
195⅜	168⅛	6§	Col Carbon	1700	184½	181	184	183¾	
31⅜	23⅜	..	Col Graph rts	1400	2	1⅞	2	2	
31⅜	23⅝	.87	Col Graph	58100	31¼	30¼	31	30⅜	
31⅞	23⅜	..	Com Cred	3300	31¼	29⅝	31¼	30⅜	
85	74½	6½	Com Cr 1pf	50	84⅝	84⅛	84⅝	85	
40	31⅝	3	Com Cred A	300	39	38½	39	38¼	
47⅝	36⅛	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	1300	46½	45⅝	46¼	46⅝	
32⅝	27¼	1	Com Sol	3400	31⅝	29⅞	30⅞	30¼	
18¼	12¾	.60	Commwlth So.	59800	18	17⅜	17¾	18	
49¾	47	2	Conde Nast	100	46¾	46½	46½	47	
18⅜	13½	..	Congoleum	2500	17¾	17¼	17¼	17¾	
23	15½	2	Con Film	100	21⅛	21⅝	21⅞	21½	
114⅜	96⅝	4	Con Gas	55000	114⅜	112	114	111⅝	
100½	99½	5	Con Gas pf	300	100½	100¼	100¼	100¼	
57	49	6	Con Ry C pf	100	56	56	56	..	
6⅞	4¼	..	Container B	200	6¾	6½	6½	6⅝	
45½	39	..	Cont Bak A	1200	46⅝	45	46½	45	
6⅜	5⅜	..	Cont Bak B	1200	6	5⅞	6	6	
93¼	88	8	Cont Bak pf	100	93½	92½	93½	92	
60⅞	50½	2½	Cont Can	13000	60⅞	58⅜	60½	59½	
34½	28	3	Cont Dia Fib	400	31¾	31	31½	31½	
71½	58	2	Cont Ins	1000	69	68	68¼	69⅝	
67⅝	58⅝	..	Cont Motors	800	6½	6¼	6½	6½	
23⅞	21⅛	..	Cont Oil	2700	22	21½	21⅞	22¼	
37¼	27⅜	1	Cont Shares	7000	37⅝	35⅞	37⅜	35¼	
99⅜	87½	3f	Corn Prod	3000	97⅜	96	96¾	98⅝	
142⅛	140	7	Corn Prod pf	10	141	141	141	141	
33	24¼	2§	Coty	3000	31	30¾	30⅞	30¾	
29½	22½	2f	Cream of Wh	200	27½	27¼	27¼	27½	
14	9	..	Crex Carpet	100	14	14	14	14	
22	10¼	1§	Crosley	200	16⅜	16	16⅜	16	
53⅞	43	..	Crown Cork	100	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	50¾	
18	17	1	Crown Zell	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	..	
92½	86½	5f	Crucible	300	90¾	89	90¾	89	
114½	110	7	Crucible pf	50	114	114	114	114½	
1¼	⅞	..	Cuba Cane	200	1	⅞	1	⅞	
3⅜	2	..	Cuba Cane pf	200	2½	2½	2½	2⅝	
13½	9	..	Cuba Co	300	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	12⅝	
9	7⅛	..	Cub Am S	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	
63⅝	58½	..	Cub Am S pf	20	65⅝	65½	65½	..	
48	45	4	Cudahy	700	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	
9⅝	6½	..	Curtiss Wr	9000	9¾	8¾	8¾	9¼	
16⅜	13⅜	..	Curtiss Wr A	2800	16⅜	15⅞	15⅞	16⅛	

—D—

36	28⅝	..	Davidson	100	34⅞	33½	33½	33⅜	
126	117	7	Deere pf	100	126	126	126	125⅛	
181	161½	9	Del & Hud	100	178⅝	176¼	176¼	180⅝	
153	136	6§	Del Lac & W	3400	151⅝	150	150	150	
75¾	60	..	Denv RG pf	500	75¾	73	75	75	
250½	195⅝	8	Det Edison	100	242	241	242	241	

1929 High	1929 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Feb.11	Feb.10
151	139	8	Diamond M	50	150	150	150	145	
8⅝	6¾	1	Dome Mines	200

COTTON MARKET SLUMP CHECKS CLOTH BUYING

New Bedford Market Unsettled—Number of Lines Move Well, However

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BEDFORD, Mass. — The spectacular drop in the price of raw cotton, following a similar drop the previous week and amounting to a total of 2½c a pound for spot cotton, had a decidedly unsettling effect on the cotton cloth market.

The effect was visible more in causing buyers to hesitate in placing orders than in any pronounced drop in the prices of standard cloths.

Business was confined to sales for immediate or near-by delivery. Neither buyers nor sellers cared to commit themselves for distant deliveries until the future price trend was more settled. This hand-to-mouth buying was in evidence both in the coarse goods market and in the fancy combed goods market. The result was the smallest volume of plain goods business that has been transacted for many weeks.

However, there were a few bright spots worthy of mention. In cotton-and-wool blankets more business was done last week than in all the previous weeks since the new prices were established. Finished colored goods, such as denims and chambrays, also moved in satisfactory volume.

Fine goods also had an encouraging movement, particularly in rayon-and-cotton mixed and all-rayon goods, on the theory that goods containing rayon would not be so much affected by the drop in the price of raw cotton.

There was a scarcity in a number of wanted constructions of plain combed cotton goods. These bright spots helped in large measure to redeem an unsatisfactory week.

Print Cloth Sales

In the coarse-goods division business was transacted on the basis of 6½c for 38½-inch 64x60s 5.35-yard print cloths and 7½c for 39-inch 68x72s 4.75-yard.

Following the drop in the price of cotton, buyers withdrew almost entirely, preferring to wait for further developments.

The most interesting item at this time was the sale of more than 500,000 yards 80 squares 4.00-yard at 9c, which was followed later by sales of small lots at the same price.

After the middle of the week a few mills accepted orders on the basis of 6⅜c and 7⅜c for the above mentioned numbers, and these prices became the prevailing basis for spot and very near-by deliveries. Mills declined to accept orders for March and later deliveries at less than 6½ and 7½c.

In the sheeting division dullness was even more pronounced. It is said that the bag trade is in need of large quantities of sheetings but are withholding their offers until the market is more settled. The 31-inch 5-yard sold at 5¾c. The 37-inch 48 squares 4-yard brought 7c, and the 40-inch 2.85-yard 9½c.

Drills 37-inch 2.75-yard sold at 10½ to 10⅝c, and the 3.95-yard at 7⅜c. Pajama checks sold moderately at 7¾ to 8c for the 36½-inch 72x80s 4.70-yard. Second-quality osnaburgs brought 10⅜c for the 36-inch 7-ounce and 6¾c for the 3.90-yard.

A Few Fair-Sized Orders

Filling sateens 37½-inch 64x104 4.37-yard sold at 10⅜ to 10⅝c East, and 10¾ to 10½c Southern. Warp sateens 38-inch 110x68 5-yard brought 10½ to 11c.

Carded lawns were in moderate demand at 7¼c for the 10-yard 36-inch 72x60s, and at 9½c for the 6-yard 40-inch 72x68. Carded broad cloths sold at 7⅜ to 7¾c for the 80x60, at 7¼c for the 100x60, and at 10⅛ to 10¼c for the 112x60.

In the fine-goods division the sales were of small volume for filling-in purposes with a few fair-sized orders scattered throughout the week. The trade was agreeably surprised at the total volume built up in spite of unsettled conditions.

There appears to be a real scarcity in some wanted numbers. This scarcity was particularly marked in the rayon piqués and Shantungs for spot delivery.

The rayon-filled flat crepe 76x56 with 150-denier 24-filament rayon sold at 17½c for spot delivery and at 17c for delivery in four weeks. The same construction using 32-filament foreign rayon brought 18c for immediate delivery. Several hundred pieces of 35-inch 68x64 with 150-denier 60-filament domestic rayon alpacas were sold for immediate delivery at 18½c.

There were some sales of plain combed goods including 50,000 yards of 32½-inch 96x92 at 11⅜c, and an equal amount of 36-inch the same count at 13¾c, both for immediate delivery. Sales of 39-inch 4.50-yard 96x160 combed sateens were made at prices running from 20 to 21c. Three-leaf twill brought 17½c for the 38½-inch 88x140.

Prices on Mixtures

Regular cotton-and-rayon 64x48 sold at 12¼c, and the 64x52 at 13¼c with foreign and 13½c with domestic rayon. Rayon-and-cotton dobbies 80x56 brought 17c with foreign and 17¼c with domestic rayon. Rayon-and-cotton voiles 35½-inch 60x54 with 75-denier rayon moved at 26c foreign and 29c domestic rayon, while voiles of celanese 39-inch 64x64 75-denier brought 33c to 35c.

Rayon-and-silk twills 40-inch 120x52 with 150-denier warp and three-thread Japanese tram filling brought from 41½c to 42c. Celanese taffeta 84x60 40-inch moved at 45c, and the rayon taffeta 35½-inch 92x40 at 27½c. Rayon twill 88x44 39-inch sold at 27½c to 29c.

Tire fabrics were quiet all week. Prices were revised late in the week in sympathy with the decline in the price of cotton. Carded peeler cords were priced at 41¾c for 23s, 5-3 ply made with 1 1-16-inch staple cotton.

The Egyptian cord tires, both carded and combed, dropped in price ¼c in sympathy with the greater decline in the fabric made of domestic cotton. Cotton duck goods were also quiet all week, with a few sales made at slight concessions late in the week.

MICHIGAN PUBLIC SERVICE CO.

A banking group headed by E. H. Rollins & Sons and including Spencer, Trask & Co., Central Illinois Company, Inc., Stroud & Company, Inc., Hill, Joiner & Co., Inc., and Pearsons-Taft Company is making public offering of an additional issue of $1,675,000 first mortgage 20-year 5 per cent gold bonds series A of the Michigan Public Service Company. These bonds, which are due April 1, 1947, are priced at 89½ and accrued interest, to yield about 6 per cent.

UNION OIL CO. OF CALIFORNIA

LOS ANGELES—Union Oil Company of California and owned companies for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, show net of $15,019,625 after interest, federal taxes, depreciation and depletion, equivalent to $3.56 a share (par $25) on 4,215,953 shares, compared with $11,101,953 or $2.92 a share on 3,795,057 shares in 1928.

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR CO.

NEW YORK (AP)—Gillette Safety Razor Company reports net income of $15,381,683 in 1929, equal to $6.16 a share on the 2,207,000 shares of stock outstanding at the end of the year. Profit in 1928 was $16,244,429, or $7.73 a share on 2,100,000 shares.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations at 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	99	98¾
Adams Ex 4s	83¼	83¼
Alleghany 5s '44	102¾	102
Alleghany 5s '49	102½	102
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	100¾	100⅝
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	103¾	103¾
Am Cotton Oil 5s '31	99⅝	99⅝
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	96⅝	96⅜
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	95	95
Am Smelting 5s '47	101	100⅝
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104⅜	104
Am T & T 6s	101½	101½
Am T & T 4½s dv '39	149½	148⅜
Am T & T col 5s '46	103⅝	103⅝
Am T & T '65s	101¼	101
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	105⅜	105⅜
Am Type Founders 6s '40	104	104
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	100¾	100
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	105¾	105¾
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	78	78
Arkansas Mem Bge 5s '64	100	100
Armour & Co 4½s '39	89⅝	89
Armour & Co 5½s '43	84⅝	84¼
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta.	89	89
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	92¾	92¾
Atch T&SF 4½s	140	139½
Atch T&SF4½s C&A div '62	99½	99¼
Atl & Danv 1st 4s '48	60	60
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	96½	96½
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	76¾	76¾
A&O 1st 4s '48	92⅝	92⅝
B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41	92¾	92⅝
B&O cv 4½s '33	99	98⅞
B&O rfg 5s '95	102¼	102
B&O 5s ct Swn div	102⅛	102⅛
B&O 5s series O	102	102
B&O rfg 6s '95	109	109
Bell Te lof Pa rfg 5s '48 B	104	103¾
Beth Steel pur mon 5s' 36	102⅝	102
Boston & Me 5s '67	97⅝	97⅜
Boston NY 4s	81¾	81¼
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	104	104
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	97⅝	97¼
By Products 5½s C	101	101
Cal Gas & Elec 5s '37	100½	100½
Ca Nat Ry 4½s '57	93¾	93¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	93¼	93⅛
Can Nat Ry 5s	100¾	100½
Can North 4½s	99¼	99¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	84	84
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	101¼	101¼
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	99½	99⅜
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	92½	92⅜
Cen Ohio 4½s	99½	99⅜
Cen Pacific 5s '60	102¼	102¼
Cen Steel 8s '41	123¼	123¼
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	60¼	60
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100¾	100¾
Ches & O 4½s B	100¾	100¾
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	98⅝	98⅝
Ches & O 4½s A	90¼	90¼
Chi & Alton rfg 5s '49 ct	68	68
Chi B & Q gen 4s '58	91⅞	91⅝
Chi B & Q 4½s '77	97¼	97⅛
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	77	77
Chi Gt West 4s '59	65½	65⅛
Chi Ind & L gen 5s '66	100	100
Chi Ind & L gen 6s '66	106½	106½
Chi M&StP gen 4s '89	84¼	84¼
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	74⅛	73⅞
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	92½	92⅜
Chi & NW 4½s '37	100½	100¼
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	108½	108¼
Chi Railway 5s '27	71⅞	71⅝
Chi RI&P gen 4s '88	89	89
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	96	95⅞
Chi RI&P 4½s '52	95¾	95⅜
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	86¼	86¼
Chile Copper 5s '47	95	95
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	88	88
Clev Short Line 4½s '61	97¾	97⅜
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	98¼	98¼
Colonial 6s	86¾	84½
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	100⅞	100
Com Az Antilla 7½s '39	50	50
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	88	87⅞
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	62¼	62⅛
Con Gas 5½s '43	105⅞	105½
Consum Power 1inf 5s '52	103	103
Container Corp 5s ct '43	97	97
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	96½	96½
Cuba Cane Sug deb 7s '30	40	40
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	82	81¾
Cuban Dom 7½s ct	40	39
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	103	102¾
Del & Hudson 7s '30	100⅝	100⅝
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	93¼	93
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	98	98
Den & R G Wn rfg 5s '78	89¾	89½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	102¾	102¾
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	106½	106½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	94¼	94½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	98	98
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	84	84
Erie cv 4s B '53	82⅞	82⅞
Erie gen 4s '96	85¾	85⅝
Erie 5s '67	96	96
Erie 1st con 7s '20	101¾	101⅝
Fisk Rubber 7s '41	85	85
Fla Boast Coast 5s '74	57½	57½
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	30	30
Gen Cable 5½s '47	101	101
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103¼	103
Gen Pet 5s '40	100⅝	100⅝
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49	103½	103½
Goodrich (BF) 5s '47	106¾	106¾
Goodyear 5s '57	97½	97⅜
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	96¾	96⅝
Great Northern 5½s '52	109	109
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110⅞	110⅝
Green Bay & West deb B	27⅜	27⅜
Hudson Coal 5s '62	71¼	71
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	101⅞	101⅞
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	96¾	96¼
Humble Oil 5s '37	100⅛	100⅛
Ill Cen 4s '53	88⅛	88⅛
Ill Cen C St L&NO 5s '63	102⅞	102⅞
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	98¼	98¼
Ind Limestone 6s '46	70½	70
Ind Nat Gas 5s '36	73	73
Inland Steel 4½s '78	92	92
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	97⅜	97½
Inter Rap Trans rfg 5s '66	67	67
Inter Rap Trans 5s stk '66	67	66½
Inter Rap Trans 5s '22	57	57
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	91½	91½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	94½	94
Int &.Gt Nor 6s '62	103½	103¼
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	89	88¼
Int Paper 6s '55	86	86
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	94	94
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	95⅜	95
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	111¾	111½
Int Tel & Tel 5s w i	96½	96½
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38	30	30
Kendall 5½s w w	90	90
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	100⅝	100½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	98⅝	98¼
Min St P & SSM 4s '38	89½	89½
Min St P & SSM 5½s '49	83	83
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	99½	99½
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	105½	105½
Mo K & T pl 's A '62	101¼	100⅝
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	75¼	74⅝
Mo Pac 5s F '77	99¼	99
Mo Pac 5½s '49	113	112
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	100⅝	100½
Montana Power 5s A '62	99½	99½
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	95¼	95¼
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	98⅞	98⅝
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	86½	86½
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	86	86
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	79¼	79¼
NYC&HR con 4s '98	89¾	89¾
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	97⅝	97½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	98¼	98¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	106	106
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74	107	107
N Y Chi & St L 5½s B '75	106¾	106½
NY Chi & St L 4s A '51	101¼	101¼
NY Dock 5s '38	73¾	73¾
NY Edison 5s '44	103½	103½
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	84	83⅞
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	78	78
NY NH&H 4½s '67	91½	91
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	105½	105½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	133½	132
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	60	60
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	22¾	22¾
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	106½	106½
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106¾	106¾
NY Tel deo 6s '49	111	111
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	89¼	88½
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	101¾	101¾
Nor Am Ed 5s A '51	100¼	100
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	101	100⅞
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	65½	65
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	113¼	113¼
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	100⅜	100⅜
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	105¾	105¼
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	111	111
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	102	101⅞
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30	103	102
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	100	100
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	99½	99⅛
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	45	45
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	81	80⅝
Penn R R 4¾s '63	98¼	98
Penn R R con 4½s '60	100	100
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	98⅝	98⅝
Penn R R 5s '64	102½	102½
Penn R R gen 5s '68	106½	106½
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	108½	108½
Penn R R col 7s '30	100⅛	100⅛
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	91¾	91¾
Phil Co 5s '67	98	98
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	86¾	86¾
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	96¾	94
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	104½	104½
Pitts C C&St L 5s A '70	107	107
Port Elec Pow 6s '42	99½	99
Portland aRllway 5s '30	98¼	98¼
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	94¼	94
Pub Svc E & G 4½s wi '67	95¾	95½
Pub Svc E & G 4½s	96½	96½
Punte Alegre Sug 7s '37	54¾	54¾
Pure Oil 5½s '37	100	100
Purity Baking 5s '48	95¾	95½
Read rfg 4½s '97	98⅝	98
Remington Rand 4½s'47 ww	96¾	96½
Rep Brass 6s '45	103¼	103
Rep I & S 5½ rfg 4½s '53	103⅞	103½
Richfield Oil 6s	98¾	96
Rock & Ar&Lou 4½s '34	97⅝	97⅝
St L & S F 4s A '50	88⅝	88½
St L & S F 4½s '78	90	89½
St L & S F 5s B '50	101½	101¼
St L S W 1st 4s '89	86	86
St L S W con 4s '32	98	98
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	92	92
Seabd A L gold 4s st '50	66	66
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	60	59
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	59	58
Seabd A L gen 6s '45	75¼	75¼
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	70½	70
Shell Pipe 5s '52	93¾	93¾
Shell Union 5s '47	95	95
Shubert Theater 6s '42	45	45
Shell Un 5s ct ww	98¼	98¼
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	97½	97½
Sinclair Cn O 6s '30 D	101½	101½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	100½	100¼
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	101¾	101¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	98¾	98
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	86	59
Smith A O 6½s '35	101⅜	101⅜
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	102½	102½
So & No Ala RR 5½s '63	102	102
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	92	91⅝
So Pac 4½s '68	95¾	95
So Pac 6½s	122⅜	122⅜
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	98¼	98
So Pac S F Ter 4s' 50	90	90
So Ry gen 4s '56	89¼	89¼
So Ry gen 6½s '56	123	122⅝
So'west Bel Tel rfg 5s '54	104⅜	104⅛
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102⅝	102
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	95½	95½
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	100	100
Tenn Elec Power 6s' 47	106½	106⅛
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	88⅝	88⅝
Tex Corp 5s' 44 rcts	102	101⅝
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	107½	107⅛
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	100	100
Third Ave adj 5s '60	32½	31⅞
Tol Trac Lt & P 5½s '30	100⅛	100
Tra. s Cont Oil 6½s '38 ww	99⅞	99¼
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	103¼	103¼
Ulster & Del con 5s '28	87⅛	84⅛
Utility Pw&L 5½s	86	86
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	99⅜	99⅜
Youngstown Sheet 5s	101¼	101
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	94⅝	94¼
Union Pacific 4s '68	88	88
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	89⅝	89⅝
Union Pacific 4½s '67	96⅛	96⅛
U Ry St Louis 4s '34	70	70
U S Rubber 5s '47	86⅝	86¼
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100⅞	100⅞
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	92¼	92¼
Utah Pow & Lt 5s	88¼	89
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	61	61
Va Ry 5s '62	103⅝	103¼
Wabash 4½s '78	91	91
Wabash 5s B '76	99	99
Wabash 2d 5s '39	100¼	100
Walworth 6s '45	89	89
Warner 6s	97	97
Warner Quinn 6s '39	87	87
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	102	120
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	105⅝	105
Western Maryland 4s '52	81¾	81¾
Western Maryland 5½s '77	97½	96⅝
Western Un 5s '51	101⅝	101⅝
Western Un col 5s '38	102⅝	102⅝
Western Un 6½s '36	109	109
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	101	101
Wickwire Spe 7s cv ct '35	32	29
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	99⅛	99
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100¾	100
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	100	100
Wis Cen 4s S & D div '36	82¼	82¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Feb 8	Last Feb 7
3½s rg '47	99.6	99.6	99.2	99.4	99.9
1st 4¼s rg	100.20	100.20	100.20	100.20	
4th 4¼s '38	101.5	101.5	101.4	101.4	101.7
4th 4¼s rg	101	101	101	101	
US 3⅜s '56	104.4	104.4	104.4	104.4	104.12
US 4¼s rg	110.18	110.18	110.18	110.18	110.20

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	82¾	82¾
Akershus 5s '63	92	92
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	93¾	93¾
Antioquia 7s A '45	72⅝	72½
Antioquia 7s D '45	85	85
Antwerp 5s '58	94⅝	94½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	96¾	96
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	96¾	96¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	96⅝	96⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	96⅝	96½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	96⅞	96¼
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	97¼	96⅛
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	96¾	96⅜
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	96⅜	96⅛
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	97	95¾
Australia 4½s '57	82	81¾
Australia 5s '55	88⅞	88
Australia 5s '57	88	87½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	102⅜	103⅜
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	95	98
Austria (Upper) 7s '43	97	97
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	95¼	95
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	93¼	93¼
Belgium (King) 6s '55	103½	103¼
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	108	108
Belgium (King) 7s '55	110⅜	110⅜
Belgium (King) 7s '56	108	107⅞
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	116¼	116
Belgium (King) 8s '41	110½	110½
Bergen (City) 6s '49	110¼	110¼
Berlin Elec (Rep) 6s '56	88	88
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	91½	92
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	74	74
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	74½	74
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	90	89½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	103⅞	103¾
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	83¼	83¼
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	75¼	75⅛
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	76	75½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	97½	97
Breda 7s ww	77½	77½
Bremen 7s '35	104	100⅞
Brisbane 5s '57	93¼	93¼
Buda-Pesth (City) 8s '62	125	125
Buenos Aires 6s Apr '60	96¾	96¾
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	96¾	96¾
Bulgaria 7½s '68	86	85
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	98½	97⅞
Can (Dom) 5s '31	100⅝	100⅜
Can (Dom) 5s '52	103½	103
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	90	90
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	93½	93½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	89	88½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	88¾	88½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	88¾	88½
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	88¾	88½
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	101⅞	101½
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	68¼	68¼
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	73¼	73
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	76½	76
Coph'n (City) 4½s '53	71¼	71¼
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	97½	96⅞
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	95½	95½
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	93⅜	93⅜
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49	101½	100⅜
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	99½	99¼
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	73	73
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	111½	111½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	91½	91⅜
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	100¼	100⅛
Denmark (King) 6s '42	104⅜	104⅜
Deutsche Bk 6s rfs '32	99	98⅞
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42	95½	95½
Dutch E I 5½s Mar '53	101⅝	101⅜
Dutch E I 6s '47	102¼	102
Dutch E L sf 6s '62	102¼	102¼
Duke Power 6s	104	104
Est R R Co 7s '54	105¼	105⅛
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	92½	92½
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	93¾	93¾
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	98⅜	98¼
Finnish A 6½s '54	95	95
Francarican Dev 7½s '42	106¾	106½
French Nat SS 7s '49	103⅜	103⅛
French (Rep) 7s '49	115	114⅝
French (Rep) 7½s '41	121¼	120⅝
Germ 7s '45	107⅜	107
Grem Can Ag Bk 6s '38 ct	99	99
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	82	82
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	82¼	81⅝
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rct	85	82⅝
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	90½	90½
Germ G E 6½s '40 ex-war	99¼	99
Germ G E 7s '45	102¼	102¼
Greek 7s '64	99	98⅞
Greek 6s '68	85½	85¼
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61	87⅞	87⅞
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	101	101
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	92½	91⅜
Irish Free State 5s '60	96⅛	96¼
Italian Cred Con 7s A '37	96½	95½
Italian Pub Uti 7s '52	94¼	94¼
Italy (Greng) 7s '51	98¾	98¾
Jop (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	94	94
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	99⅞	99⅞
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	96¼	96¼
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	103¼	103¼
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	77½	76
Karstadt 6s '43	76	76
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	95¾	95¼
Lyons (City) 6s '34	108¾	103½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	103⅜	103⅜
Medellin 6½s '54	68⅝	68⅝
Meridionale El 7s '57	98	98
Mex 4s small A '10	13⅜	13⅜
Mex 6s small A '33	25¼	25¼
Milan (City) 6½s '52	89¾	89¼
Minas 6½s '59 ct	74	74
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	97	97
Montevid (City) 6s '59	94½	94½
New So Wales 5s '57	85	85
New So Wales 5s '58	85⅜	85
Nord Rys 6½s '51	104⅜	104⅜
Norway (King) 5s '63	97⅜	97⅜
Norway (King) 5½s '65	101⅝	101⅝
Norway (King) 6s '43	103¼	103¼
Norway (King) 6s '52	102¼	102¼
Norwegian El 5½s '57	92	92
Nuremberg 6s '52	86½	86½
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	85½	88
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	97¼	97¼
Oslo (City) 5½s '65	100¼	100¼
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	90½	90½
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	104	104
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	106¼	106¾
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	102	102
Peru 6s '60	75¼	74⅝
Peru 6s '61	75¼	74½
Peru 7s '59	93	92¾
Poland 6s '40	75½	75⅞
Poland 7s '47	83¼	83¼
Poland 8s '50	94⅝	94⅜
Prague (City) 7½s '52	107	107
Queensl'd (State) 6s '47	100	100
Rhine Main 7s '50	101½	101½
Rhine West '53 xw	92½	92½
Rhine West '53 xw	87¼	87¼
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	89½	89½
Rhinelbe 7s '46 war	104	104
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	95	95
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	75	70½
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	99⅝	99⅝
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	68	67⅜
Rio & do Sul (State) 7s '66	80	80
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	95½	95⅛
Rome (City) 6½s '52	89⅜	89
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '6	85	85
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57	75	75
Sta Paul (City) 8s '52	100

PROGRESS IN BUSINESS SEEN IN DOMINION

Iron and Steel Industry in Good Position—Stronger Tone in Stock Market

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—Despite apparent uneasiness over the slow grain movement and the recent decline in wheat prices, the first month of the year closed with well-defined progress recorded in the leading trade activities of Canada.

The maintenance of industry at a high level has been able to take care of the surplus in eastern Canada, but employment conditions in the West are not as satisfactory as they were a month ago.

Most of the basic manufacturing industries are well booked up with orders. This is true particularly of the iron and steel industry, which has just received added stimulation from the placing of large contracts for railway equipment and bridge building.

Electrical equipment is going into consumption in constantly increasing volume, but is superseded by the call for radios and radio supplies. The annual automobile shows in various parts of the Dominion have set attendance records, and sales are reported as quite satisfactory, with little restriction to price class.

Leather Market Improved

In the leather market, recently-noted improved conditions are sustained. No surplus stocks of shoes are carried by manufacturers, and many factories are running at full capacity.

The hardware trade is in a very confident mood as regards the outlook for spring business. Inventories have been listed, and from the number and size of spring bookings now placed, it is apparent that stocks of some lines are particularly low.

Building has been slowed up somewhat throughout the country by the continuous inclement weather conditions of recent weeks.

The contracts awarded during January totaled $37,529,900, which was an increase over December last of 15 per cent, and was a decrease from January a year ago of 10.5 per cent. Engineering assumed an unusual proportion of the awards for January, mounting to $22,731,400 or 60.6 per cent of the total.

International Nickel Features

The Montreal Stock Exchange exhibited a decidedly stronger tone last week. The outstanding feature was the increased activity of International Nickel. Toward the end of the week this stock touched 40¾, the highest mark it has reached since the crash last November. The paper group continues to exhibit weakness.

A report on railway revenues for the month of November shows that the total of $41,480,967 were the smallest for that month during the last five years, being less than for November, 1928, by $14,128,240, or 24.4 per cent. This slump in the revenues was largely due to the light movement of grain, the total revenue ton miles being less than in 1928 by 49.1 per cent. Operating expenses were reduced as compared with last year by $6,809,890, but the net operating revenue was less by $7,318,350.

The fishing industry throughout the country is in a fairly strong position.

STEEL DEMAND HAS FURTHER GAIN, SAYS IRON AGE SUMMARY

NEW YORK (AP)—Steel demand, after rebounding sharply in January, is not only holding its own, but, in the aggregate, has shown a further slight gain, the Iron Age says in its weekly summary of the iron and steel industry. The most recent expansion of business, however, it adds, has not been shared in by all producers.

"Whereas steel ingot output at Chicago has risen to 90 per cent of rated capacity, however," the summary states, "at Pittsburgh it remains at 75 per cent, and in the Youngstown district has declined a few points. The average for the country at large has advanced to 79 per cent, compared with nearly 77 per cent a week ago.

"Rail releases help accc for the high rate of production in Chicago district. One Lake Michigan rail mill is now running full and the other will reach capacity operations by the end of the month. Bookings in other products are also large, with deliveries on plates, shapes and bars now ranging from four to six weeks. Last month's specifications for soft steel bars at Chicago were 16 per cent larger than in January, 1929.

"The outlook in heavier rolled products is generally favorable, thanks to railroad equipment purchases and structural steel awards. Fabricated steel lettings were in heavy volume for the third week, totaling 52,000 tons, compared with 52,500 tons last week and 53,000 tons two weeks ago.

"Demand for automobile steel, although still gaining, is not well diversified. A Cleveland bar mill is operating at 100 per cent. Similarly, a number of sheet and strip mills are running well, with schedules arranged for two weeks or more, but other makers of flat rolled products continue on a day-to-day basis.

DIVIDENDS

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.25 on the common and $1.75 on the preferred. Common dividend is payable May 1 to stock of record April 1, and the preferred April 1 to stock of record March 1.

International Nickel Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable March 31 to stock of record March 1.

Canadian Pacific Railway declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2.50, payable April 1 to stock of record Feb. 28.

Laconia Car Company has declared a dividend of partial liquidation of $15 a share on the first preferred stock to stockholders upon presentation of their certificates for indorsement. There are approximately 7300 shares first preferred stock outstanding.

Harbison-Walker Refractories Company declared an extra dividend of 25 cents on the common and regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents on the common and $1.50 on the preferred. Common dividends are payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 20 and the preferred April 15 to stock of record April 9.

Hazeltine Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 15.

National Manufacture & Stores Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 on the $7 convertible first preferred and $1.75 on the Class A, both payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

American Stores Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

William Whitman Company declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of $1.75, payable April 1 to stock of record March 22.

Canadian Pacific Railway declared the regular semi-annual dividend of $2 on the preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record Feb. 28.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, both payable March 31 to stock of record March 4.

American Manufacturing Company declared four quarterly dividends of $1 each for 1930 on the common, placing the issue on a $4 annual basis, compared with $3 previously. Four regular quarterly dividends of $1.25 each on the preferred also were declared.

Alliance Realty Company declared four regular quarterly dividends of $1.50 each on the 6 per cent cumulative preferred, payable March 1, June 1, Sept. 1 and Dec. 1 to stock of record Feb. 21, May 20, Aug. 20 and Nov. 20, respectively.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON (AP)—Consols for money today were 54⅝. De Beers was 9⅞; Rand Mines 3. Bar silver was 20 3-16d. an ounce. Money was 4½ per cent. Discount rates on short bills were 4@4¼ per cent; three months, 3 11-16@4 per cent.

BUYS WOOD OIL CO.

The Missouri Kansas Pipe Line Co. has acquired the Wood Oil Co., of Kentucky.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

GRACE GEORGE
in the St. John Ervine comedy
FIRST MRS. FRASER
with A. E. Matthews and Lawrence Grossmith
PLAYHOUSE, 48th ST., East of B'way
Evs. 8:50. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

WALTER HAMPDEN
in RICHELIEU
HAMPDEN'S Th., 62d St. & B'y. Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed., Sat. 2:30

WILLIAM HARRIS JR. Presents
Criminal Code
with ARTHUR BYRON by MARTIN FLAVIN
NATIONAL 41st St., W. of 7th Ave. Evs. 8:50. Mts. Wed. & Sat.

It Never Rains
A New Comedy
NOW AT BIJOU THEATRE West 45th Street
Evs. 8:50. Matinees Wed., Thurs., Sat., 2:40.

Broken Dishes
4th HILARIOUS MONTH
MARTIN FLAVIN'S Delightful Comedy
with DONALD MEEK
THEATRE MASQUE W. 45 St. Evs. 8:50 Mts. Wed., Sat., 2:30

A Theatre Guild Production
METEOR
GUILD THEATRE 52nd Street, W. of B'way
Evgs. 8:50. Mats. this week, Wed. and Sat.

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE 124 W 43d St
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Evs. 8:30
Journey's End
by R. C. Sherriff

EVELYN LAYE
in Noel Coward's Operette
BITTER SWEET
Florenz Ziegfeld & Arch Selwyn presentation
ZIEGFELD THEATRE
54 St. & 6th Av. Pop. Mts. Thur. & Sat.
Seats $1.00, $2.00, $3.00. No Tax.
Entire Mezzanine $4.00.

"The Biggest Laugh Hit in Years" - SAM H. HARRIS presents
June Moon
By RING LARDNER and GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
BROADHURST 44 St., W. of B'way Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:30

BERKELEY SQUARE
with LESLIE HOWARD and MARGALO GILLMORE
LYCEUM THEATRE, 45 St., E. of B'way
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ARCTURUS
BLUE LONG LIFE
RADIO TUBES
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COPLEY Tues., Thurs., & Sat. 2:30 Evs. 8:30
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
THE MIDDLE WATCH
THE LAUGH OF A LIFETIME
Next Monday—Annual Production
THE GHOST TRAIN
LAUGHS—THRILLS—LAUGHS

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
CHICAGO CIVIC OPERA COMPANY
LAST WEEK
Tonight at 8—CARMEN
Tomorrow at 2—TANNHAUSER
Tomorrow at 8—TRAVIATA
TICKETS AT BOX OFFICE—$2 TO $7

COLONIAL MAT. TOM'W, 2:15 EVES. AT 8:15
LAST 8 PERFORMANCES
FINAL TIMES NEXT SATURDAY
ZIEGFELD NEW MUSICAL PRODUCTION
ED WYNN
in "SIMPLE SIMON"
Evs. $1 to $4. Wed. Mat. $1 to $3

JORDAN HALL
TONIGHT AT 8:30
Three one-act plays by Elizabeth Lawton
La Loca *Lava*
The Moon Moth
Starring Mae Ediss, Ann Eagleston Kydd, and Dulcie James.
Auspices
Boston University Women's Council
TICKETS AT BOX OFFICE

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio," and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern standard except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times. All time is p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR WEDNESDAY, FEB. 12

Holiday Features

"Trip Through the Lincoln Museum" (CBS transcontinental) Word picture of the one-time boarding house located directly across the street from Ford's Theater, Washington, D. C., now a tourist mecca, by Lewis G. Reynolds, custodian of the museum, who often sat on Lincoln's knee as a boy. 6:30.

Midwinter Celebration of the Alumni Federation of Columbia University (WJZ Chain) Scheduled addresses, one, "University and the Nation," by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia, the other, "The Inconvenience of an Education," by Prof. John Erskine, noted modernizer of mythology. 9.

Grand Opera

"Tannhäuser" (WNAC and WEAN). Full-length version of Wagner opera by Chicago Civic Opera Company in its regular winter season in Boston, directly from the stage of the Boston Opera House. Operalogue begins 10 minutes before actual start of performance. 8.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Rollo's Wild Oats (WJZ Chain transcontinental) Radio Guild production of three-act farce comedy of Clare Kummer, in which a juvenile Hamlet gives up his first "flier" at drama for the more staid joys of his home and grandfather's business. 4.

"American Home Banquet" (American Radiator-WEAF Chain) "Cheerio" brings Charles Darwin, natural scientist; Tradeus Kosciusko, Polish patriot and confidante of Washington, Abraham Lincoln and Cotton Mather, noted clergyman, to the microphone. Daily except Saturday and Sunday. 6:30.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent-WJZ Chain) 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

"The Eternal Question" (WEAF Chain) Counterplots by a novelist directed at his secretary. 7:45.

Stevenson's "Ebb Tide" (Bay State-CBS) "Forty Fatham Trawlers" period. 8:30.

"East of Cairo" (WEAF Chain) Bruce and Jack, our two young American soldiers of fortune, become involved in a Chinese revolutionary plot. 8:30.

"Station KUKU" (WJZ Chain). Under the eccentric direction of Raymond Knight, alias Ambrose J. Weems. 9:30.

"Abraham Lincoln" (CBS transcontinental). A special holiday presentation of the Columbia Broadcasting System. 10:30.

Vocal and Instrumental

"Musical Album" (CBS transcontinental). Singlo solo by Kenyon Congdon, baritone. "Coriolanus Overture," two "Khovantchina" selections of Moussorgsky, four parts of Nevin's "Day in Venice" suite, by the orchestra, under the direction of Howard Barlow. 4.

Milton J. Cross, tenor; concert orchestra (Jeddo-WJZ Chain). "Twilight" and Foster's "Gentle Annie," by Mr. Cross. Smetana, Adam, Boccherini, Oscar Strauss, Horlick, Chopin and Friml by orchestra. 7.

Edna Kellogg, soprano; male quartet; concert orchestra, Nathaniel Shilkret, conductor (Vacuum Oil-WEAF Chain). Civil War songs. 8.

Male Quartet; Concert Orchestra (Sylvania-WJZ Chain). Reminiscent popular melodies by the quartet and orchestra. 8:30.

Olive Palmer, soprano; Paul Oliver, tenor; Elizabeth Lennox, contralto; Revelers, male quartet; concert orchestra (Palmolive-WEAF Chain transcontinental). Covering the field of light classical ballads, musical comedy, talking pictures and operetta. 9:30.

Lois Bennett, soprano; Harry Donaghy, bass; male quartet (Philco-CBS transcontinental). "Barber shop" harmonies. 10.

"Rally Round the Flag" (CBS transcontinental). Another special holiday presentation of Columbia utilizing a large male chorus and symphony orchestra. 11:30.

Vocal Ensembles and Organ

The Choristers, mixed chorus; Hart Giddings, organist (WJZ Chain). Familiar ballads all. 7:30.

"Fast Freight" (General Mills—CBS transcontinental). Whose passengers are the Wheaties Quartet, and the Gold Medal Organist, playing one of the largest organs built for radiocasting purposes in the studios of WCCO, Minneapolis, the flour milling center of the United States. 8.

Orchestral

Bernhard Levitow's Commodore Ensemble (CBS transcontinental). Classical excerpts arranged for small orchestra. Grieg selection for string quartet. 7.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Europeans Schubert, Debussy, Chopin and Dvorak. Americans Foster, Cadman and Herbert. 11.

Service Bands

United States Navy Band (CBS transcontinental). Martial airs of the period of Abraham Lincoln's tenure of office. 9.

Rhythmic Music

Bernie Cummins and his Hotel New Yorker Orchestra (WJZ Chain) Popular music in medley fashion. Brother Walter Cummins is soloist. 6.

Chauncey Parsons, tenor; Lee Sims, pianist; novelty orchestra (Northwestern-WJZ Chain) Three ballads by Mr. Parsons; Mr. Sims' own peculiar arrangements; popular tunes, featuring medley from "Sunny Side Up," by orchestra. 8.

Vincent Lopez and his Hotel St. Regis Orchestra (WJZ Chain) 10:30.

Leo Reisman's Central Park Casino Orchestra (WEAF Chain) Popular Boston musician's band playing in concessioned restaurant in New York's noted public reservation. 11.

Soloist and Organ

Genia Fonariova, soprano; Lew White, organist (WJZ Chain) 10.

Popular Vocal

Harvey Hindermyer and Earle Tuckerman (WEAF Chain) Specialties by this duo, better known originally as "Goldy" and "Dusty." 7:30.

Financial Advice

"Your Financial Objective and How to Attain It"; Chicago Little Symphony Orchestra (Halsey Stuart—WEAF Chain transcontinental). This talk by the "Old Counsellor" has been the most popular in the program's two years on the air, is repeated by popular request, indicating a popular American custom. Familiar standard works by orchestra. 9.

Talks

"Women as Lawmakers" (WJZ Chain transcontinental). Gail Laughlin, from Washington, D. C., in National Woman's Party period. 5.

"My Bookhouse Story Time" (Bookhouse—CBS). Children's feature by Russell Pratt. 5:45.

Floyd Gibbons, "Headline Hunter" (WEAF Chain transcontinental). Personal reminiscences of a well-known reporter and author. 10:30.

The Listener Speaks

IN VARIOUS cities, towns, and villages of the country there are musical institutions and festivals of a really worth-while kind which, until the advent of radio, were destined for the delectation of comparatively small audiences. One of the important services rendered by chain radiocasting is the wider distribution of whatever of real value they have to offer.

In Salt Lake City the choir of the great tabernacle is composed of 300 well-trained singers who carry on this work because they love it. With very competent direction the result naturally is very fine indeed.

Some months ago it was decided to make this music available once a week to the whole Nation by means of a radiocast through the WJZ transcontinental network. The concert was scheduled for 6 o'clock each Monday.

At first the result was a little disappointing. The fine points of the performances were lost in the whole mass of sound, much as details are sometimes lost in "long shots" of large crowds in moving pictures, when the object is to get a comprehensive impression of many elements. By this time, however, the arrangement of the microphones has evidently been carefully considered and other details have been improved until the effect is finally most impressive. In fact it is probably the nearest approach to the actual feeling of a great cathedral of any of the more reverent radio presentations.

In Monday's program the choir sang, in addition to chorales by Wagner and Beethoven, another of Thurlow Lieurance's arrangements of Indian melodies—a "Wium Lullaby." Although the associations of Indian life and those of the tabernacle seemed a little incongruous, the effect was very beautiful.

Tracy Y. Cannon played three numbers upon the great organ, whose tones now come through the microphone with considerable richness and volume.

A rather interesting development in radiocasting is the growing popularity of "radio editorials." The great value of radio as far as the presentation of news goes is recognized as lying in its power to permit direct listening in on important events and actual speeches by individuals concerned. Until recently little has been done in the newspaper's particular field of editorial interpretation of the events of the day. The reports of radio correspondents upon the London parley have been a conspicuous move in this direction.

One of the earliest serious attempts to present a weekly summary and interpretation of important news events, however, was the Philadelphia Inquirer's Monday evening period through Station WLIT at 7:30. In this radiocast Dr. Warwick James Price, a lecturer and writer who is also an associate editor of that newspaper, has been so successful in the interesting presentation of really significant events and tendencies in national and world affairs that a large audience tunes in upon his talk each week.

In his last radiocast Dr. Price gave a most commendably lucid and concise sketch of present conditions in England, social, economic and political. It formed an excellent background for the many impressions of the naval parley and of the activities of the MacDonald Government.

D. M.

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VERMONT CITY TO URGE STATE-WIDE PLANNING

BURLINGTON, Vt. (AP)—John C. Fox of Rutland, president of the Vermont Chamber of Commerce, addressing the Burlington Forward Movement here, said the Chamber of Commerce was working on a plan to set before the people of the State the need of city and community planning.

Efforts also would be made, he said, to insure a more attractive countryside. He urged the increasing importance of the State making provision for a landscape division and a landscape engineer in the State Highway Department.

MAPLE LEAFS FACE BRUINS AT GARDEN

Toronto Maple Leafs, struggling for a place in the Canadian group playoff of the National Hockey League, invade the Boston Garden tonight to play the Boston Bruins. The locals have already made certain of the playoffs in the American group.

Maple Leafs have not shown the form that was expected of them this season. Last season Coach Smythe had developed a team that was expected to be running out front this season, but the stars of last year failed to continue where they left off and the new recruits were unable to carry the burden. At present, however, Maple Leafs are showing better balance and look better.

This is a game that the Bruins can lose for they have had a week layoff and will be playing without their manager's personality behind them to force out the best. The management of the team in regard to substitution has been left to the able care of Captain Hitchman and assistant manager MacKay. The game is expected to be a sell-out although some tickets will be available at the Garden after 7:30 p. m.

EUROPEAN HOTELS AND TRAVEL

Italy

ON THE ROAD TO PARADISE
TUSCANY
AND USO DI STORNELLO TOSCANO
FIORENZE È COME UN AU BEL RO RIO RI TO
(FLORENCE IS LIKE A FLOWERING TREE)

VIAREGGIO
15 February-4 March
Famous Carnival Races, Tennis and Swimming Matches, Grand Automobile Gathering.
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Opening of the bathing season. One of the most aristocratic international beaches.

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Baths of Imposing Roman Style between marvelous parks. Celebrated mineral spring waters. 500 hotels and pensions. One hour distant from Florence, Pisa and Lucca.
Season 1st of April to 30th November.

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19 April: Scoppio del Carro (Easter Car). 27 April: Football playing in Mediæval Costume. 10-12 May: Assembly of Italian Singers and Dancers in characteristic ancient costumes. 14 May: Concert of the Philharmonic Symphony Society of New York directed by Arturo Toscanini. May-June: Grand Lyric Season of Opera with the most celebrated world singers.

ALL THE AMUSEMENTS, ALL THE SPORTS

For all free information apply to Information and Travel Bureau of the Tuscan Federation for the Promotion of Tourist Traffic, Florence. Via Vecchietti 6. Tel. 21.968—21.445.

IN THE SHIP LANES

WHEN the finest ship of Japanese construction reached Los Angeles a short time ago, thousands of visitors, among them many natives of Nippon, stood in line for hours to inspect the new vessel. The Asama Maru, built at the Mitsubishi yard, at Nagasaki, at a cost of $6,500,000, is the leading motorship of the Pacific, and with a few exceptions, the largest and fastest vessel of this type in the world.

Throughout the staterooms and public rooms, the furnishing and decorating arts of the United States, England, France, and other countries of Europe have shared with the exclusive skill and artistry of the Orient in creating the harmonious effect reported.

As an evidence of Japanese acumen, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line, owners of the vessel, sent three of the line's captains, three pursers and three stewards on virtually a world tour before the vessel was built. Hotels, clubs, fashionable seaside, mountain and national park hotels and inns were studied as to their equipment, service, cuisine and personnel of their patrons. A purser spent two months at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York, as well as at other world-famed hotels. The joint result of this intensive inspection is reflected in the motorship which recently entered transpacific service.

Tours to Panama

The Panama Canal is becoming an attraction for all West Indies cruise ships, and various lines operating vessels on such winter cruises report that, despite the vivacity of Havana, the quiet efficiency of the British-governed islands, and the semitropical aspect of many of the islands visited, the Panama Canal, regarded as the outstanding world achievement of American engineers, is the prime objective of these voyages.

During December, nine tourist vessels called at the Canal Zone on special cruises. Eight were making West Indies voyages, including the Reliance and Resolute of the Hamburg-American Line; the Statendam of the Holland America; the Kungsholm of the Swedish American Line; the Carinthia and Franconia (two trips) of the Cunard Line, and the Duchess of Bedford of the Canadian Pacific Steamship, while the Belgenland of the Red Star Line transited the Canal on a world cruise. These vessels brought approximately 2400 tourists to the Isthmus.

The Panama Canal Record estimates the number of visitors to the Canal during the present season at 12,000, a slight reduction from earlier estimates.

Newspapers to Ships

Copies of The Christian Science Monitor will henceforth be dispatched to Quarantine to meet incoming vessels of the Hamburg-American Line. This service will make it possible for passengers on incoming Hamburg-American Line ships to receive a current copy of this newspaper while their vessel is coming up New York Harbor.

The vessels to be serviced thus include the four leading ships of the fleet—the Albert Ballin, the Deutschland, New York and Hamburg (each of which is being re-engined, in order to permit a seven-day crossing) and also the steamships Resolute, Reliance and Cleveland, and the new motorships Milwaukee and St. Louis, all of which ply between New York and Hamburg with calls at Cherbourg and Southampton, or Cobh.

Pacific Coast to England

The Cunard Line is offering a direct sailing from Los Angeles to Liverpool in connection with the steamship Franconia's world cruise. This is the final leg of the journey, and passengers booking from Los Angeles for the sailing, which is scheduled for May 13, may stay on the ship to Liverpool, with calls at the Panama Canal, Havana, New York and Boston.

As an evidence of the importance of this trade from California to Europe the French Line reports that its new motorships, operating from Los Angeles to Havre on a regular schedule, are booked to capacity for four months ahead.

Joint Bermuda Service

The Furness-Bermuda and Royal Mail lines have co-operated for the first time, in offering a joint round-trip rate between New York and Bermuda for the spring season. Under this arrangement passengers may use the Furness liners Bermuda and Fort St. George or the Royal Mail ship Arcadian, each of which maintain weekly sailings between New York and Bermuda. Tours of from 8 to 16 days have been arranged.

The Arcadian, which now sails from New York every Thursday will continue in this service throughout the year after several seasons devoted to pleasure cruising from England to various parts of the world.

The Royal Mail Line has, at the same time, announced another extension of its services from New York, with five 12-day cruises to Canada next summer, calling at Quebec, Montreal and Halifax, together with a side-trip up the Saguenay. The steamship Araguaya will be used in this service, the first cruise being scheduled to leave New York July 5.

Steamship Schedules

Improvements have been made in the accommodations on the steamship Bergensfjord in cabin, tourist third class and third class, with large staterooms, more bathrooms and larger public rooms, in all classes.

The foreign travel service of the Automobile Club of America has prepared a booklet, which it will send upon request to its New York office, 12 East Fifty-third Street, explaining the details of taking an automobile abroad, describing what customs papers, traveling passes and other details must be attended to.

The steamship Homeric of the White Star Line is to discontinue the entire second-class accommodations and these will be converted into tourist third cabin. She will thus be the largest ship carrying first class and tourist third class, without any second-class cabin.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES
FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, Feb. 13
American Shipper, American Merchant, for London; Santa Barbara, Grace, for west coast South America; President Hayes, Dollar, on world service (westward); Empress of France, Canadian Pacific, on Mediterranean cruise; Muenchen, North German Lloyd, for Bremen.

Friday, Feb. 14
Vulcania, Cosulich, for West Indies cruise.

Saturday, Feb. 15
Saturnia, Cosulich, for Naples, Trieste; Calgaric, White Star, for Mediterranean cruise; Caledonia, Anchor, for West Indies cruise; Volendam, Holland America, for West Indies cruise; Athenia, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool; Minnewaska, Atlantic Transport, for Cherbourg, London; Cedric, White Star, for Cobh, Liverpool; Southern Prince, Furness-Prince, for east coast South America.

Wednesday, Feb. 19
President Harding, United States, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Rochambeau, French, for Havre.

FROM BOSTON

Sunday, Feb. 16
Cedric, White Star, for Cobh, Liverpool.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Wednesday, Feb. 19
Makura, Union of N. Z., for Wellington, Sydney; Manoa Matson, for Honolulu.

Friday, Feb. 21
President Wilson, Dollar, for Orient.

Saturday, Feb. 22
El Salvador, Panama Mail, for New York; Malolo, Matson, for Honolulu; Tenyo Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Saturday, Feb. 22
City of Honolulu, Lasco, for Honolulu.

Monday, Feb. 24
El Salvador, Panama Mail, for New York.

FROM SEATTLE

Saturday, Feb. 22
President Taft, Amer. Mail, for Orient.

ARRIVALS
DUE NEW YORK

Friday, Feb. 14
President Harding, Dollar, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg, Cobh.

Sunday, Feb. 16
California, Anchor, from Belfast, Londonderry, Halifax; Stavangerfjord, Norwegian America, from Bergen.

Monday, Feb. 17
Pennsylvania, Panama Pacific, from San Francisco; Ascania, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg, Halifax; Westernland, Red Star from Antwerp, Southampton, Cherbourg, Halifax; Stuttgart, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Cherbourg, Cobh, Halifax; Cleveland, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Boulogne, Cobh.

Tuesday, Feb. 18
President Garfield, Dollar, on world service (westward); Augustus, N. G. L., from Genoa, Naples; Bremen, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg; Majestic, White Star, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Paris, French, from Havre, Plymouth; Drottningholm, Swedish American, from Gothenburg.

Wednesday, Feb. 19
Lancastria, Cunard, from Cobh, Galway; Albertic, White Star, from Liverpool, Belfast, Glasgow, Halifax; Van Dyck, Lampert & Holt, from east coast South America.

DUE BOSTON

Tuesday, Feb. 18
Lancastria, Cunard, from Cobh, Galway.

European Travel

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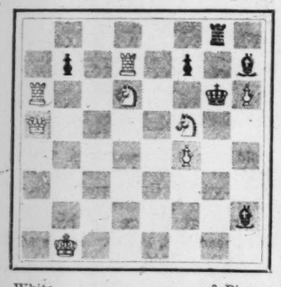
PROBLEM NO. 1173
By A. Mari

Black — 6 Pieces



White — 8 Pieces
White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1174
By C. Schultz

Black — 10 Pieces

White — 7 Pieces
White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1171. K-B6
No. 1172. 1. R-Kt8
2. QxPch
1. ——— BxP
2. Q-Kt7
Prob. Comp. } E-Q3
C. W. Sheppard }

PROBLEM COMPOSITION

In this problem we find a simple form of the half-pin. Notice the diagonal Kt to QR8. The black rook at B3 may be considered as half pinned, i. e., indirectly pinned. When two black pieces are placed on the same line with and occupy squares between, their own king and white queen, rook or bishop, and one of these black pieces is then moved to defend a white threat it limits White to mate, taking advantage of the pinned position of the other black piece, a half-pin occurs.

By J. Paluzie

Black — 10 Pieces

White — 11 Pieces
White to play and mate in two

NOTES

Dr. A. A. Alekhine, world champion, in the first important tournament he has played in since winning the title, has proved his supremacy in convincing fashion. By winning his game with Colle of Belgium, in the thirteenth round of the San Remo tournament, he took first prize. Leading the strongest field assembled for some time, he displayed perfect form.

In the annual championship tournament of the Marshall Chess Club, New York City, Sidney Bernstein and Rudolph Smirka are tied for first place with 9 points out of 12. A. E. Santasiere is second with 8½-3½. The leaders will play a match of two games up for the championship.

From the San Remo tournament, Dr. Alekhine disposes of a dangerous opponent in Dr. Vidmar with fatal precision. The handicap of indifferent opening strategy proves too much for the Jugoslavian amateur, a distinguished electrical engineer, to overcome.

QUEEN'S PAWN GAME

Vidmar White	Alekhine Black	Vidmar White	Alekhine Black
1 P-Q4	P-K3	30 R-Kt3	Kt-B5
2 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	31 RxP	KtxP
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	32 Kt-Kt5	P-QR4
4 Q-B2(a)	P-Q4	33 KtxBP	P-R5
5 P-QR3(b)	BxKtch	34 Kt-Q6	Kt-B7
6 QxB	Kt-K5	35 R-Kt2	P-R6
7 Q-B2	QKt-B3	36 RxKt	P-R7
8 P-K3(c)	Q-K4	37 RxP	RxRch(b)
9 P-B3	Kt-B3	38 K-Kt3	K-B
10 PxQP	QxP	39 P-R4	K-K2
11 B-B4	Q-Q3	40 Kt-K4	P-R3
12 PxP	KtxP	41 Kt-B2	K-K3
13 B-Q2	castles	42 Kt-Q3	K-B4
14 B-Kt6	P-B4	43 Kt-B4	R-R5
15 R-Q	Q-B2	44 Kt-Q3	R-QB5
16 B-Q2	B-B	45 Kt-B2	R-B3
17 QxB(e)	KtxB	46 Kt-R3	K-K4
18 B-B	KR-K	47 P-R5	R-B7
		48 Kt-B4	R-Q7

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19 K-B2	R-K3	49 Kt-R3	K-Q5
20 Kt-R3	Kt-K5ch!	50 Kt-B4	K-K6
21 K-K(f)	KKt-Q3	51 Kt-K6	R-Q4
22 Q-Q3	KtxKt	52 P-B4	R-KB4
23 BxKt	P-B5	53 K-Kt4	R-B3
24 Q-Q5(g)	RxBch	54 P-B5	R-B2
25 K-B2	QxQ	55 P-Kt3	K-K5
26 RxQ	R-Q8	56 Kt-B5ch	K-Q5
27 RxR	PxR	57 Kt-Kt3ch	K-K4
28 R-Q	Kt-B5	Resigns	
29 RxP	KtxKtP		

(a) Q-Kt3, preventing P-Q4, is better.
(b) If this move is White's strongest, the opening is bad. Black gets an easy equality with advantage in development.
(c) If 8 Kt-KB3, P-K4; 9 PxP, B-B4, with a good game. White chooses to experiment.
(d) R-K2 seems better, followed by P-B4, Kt-B3, Castles, etc., with fair prospects of making up lost time. White appears to have overlooked Kt-Q6ch, after 15 BxQBP, QxB; 16 BxPch, KxB; 17 QxQ.
(e) White cannot play 17 P-K4 on account of KtxP; 18 PxKt, BxP.
(f) If PxKt, R-B3 wins the queen.
(g) The only move. Black threatened Kt-B4.
(h) After a wholesale exchanging of material, White has a knight and pawn for a rook. The ending is a difficult one. Black hopes to force White to separate his pawns or to play his king to KKt8 if the position remains substantially unchanged. A knight is much weaker than a bishop in this type of ending.

A brilliant game from the recent Barcelona tournament:

QUEEN'S PAWN GAME

Colle White	Ribera Black	Colle White	Ribera Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	12 PxB	P-B4
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	13 Q-K2	QKt-B3
3 P-K3	P-QKt3	14 Castles QR	Q-B2
4 B-Q3	B-Kt2	15 Q-K3	Castles QR
5 QKt-Q2	P-Kt3	16 B-Kt5	KR-K
6 P-Kt4	P-Q3	17 Kt-K	P-QR3
7 P-K5	PxP	18 B-KB4	P-K4
8 PxP	KKt-Q2	19 BxKt	QxB
9 Kt-K4	B-Kt2	20 KtxP	QxP
10 B-KKt5	Q-B	21 KtxKt	Resigns
11 Kt-B6ch	BxKt		

COL. ROOSEVELT DEFINES NEEDS OF PORTO RICO

(Continued from Page 1)

314,300, the message pointed out, and the treasurer is now making a study to determine whether it would be possible and economical to consolidate them.

Turning to Insular finances, the Governor said there was an outstanding bonded indebtedness of $25,390,000 and a floating debt of more than $3,000,000, which he said should be bonded. Not only was it costly to carry the floating debt as bank loans but it also hampered the banks in taking care of their commercial customers, who are entitled to as much consideration as the Government in a general rehabilitation scheme.

Receipts Below Estimates

The Legislature was told that in the first six months of the present fiscal year Insular revenue receipts had fallen 25 per cent or $1,300,000 below the estimates made a year ago and that the Treasurer now estimated total collections for the year would not exceed $9,500,000, or more than $1,000,000 below the estimates on which the year's budget was based. In view of this situation the Government is faced with the necessity of cutting less essential activities to provide for necessary functions and extensions, the Governor said.

Pointing out that agriculture is still the source of the island's wealth, the Governor said that with an increased sugar tariff by Congress the larger sugar-cane plantations should be in fairly good condition and that more attention should be paid to the small farms and farmers on which the ultimate strength and prosperity of the island people depended.

The message makes various suggestions, including the establishment of farm bureaus, the stressing of market gardening and increased agricultural instruction in the schools, extension of the activities of the Homestead Commission to get small farmers back on the land and the more complete separation of the activities of the Department of Agriculture and Labor into two divisions of equal rank, one for agriculture and the other for labor. An additional $500,000, to be obtained by a bond issue, for furthering the work of the Homestead Commission, was recommended.

Development of Industries

The activities of the Bureau of Commerce would include a branch office in New York City, according to the plan outlined. This office would not only seek industries suitable for the island but also would serve to aid Porto Ricans going to the United States seeking employment. It would also strive to better marketing conditions in the island and for the island products for export.

The only reference in the message to politics was contained in a recommendation that the governing board of the University of Porto Rico be reorganized on a non-political basis. "I believe that it is very necessary now to put our university where no future partisan political questions can retard or delay its development," the message said.

To hold present interest among educators in the United States in the university and extend it, he suggested that provision be made for one of them to be on the board as well as possibly a representative of the Pan-American Union.

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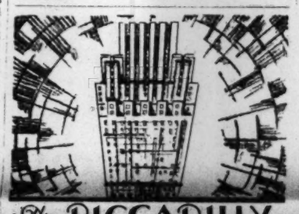

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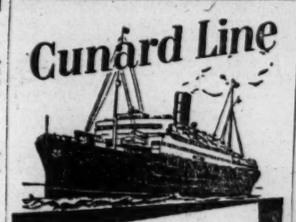

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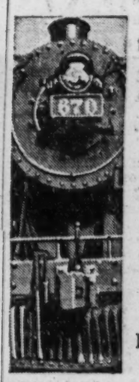

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WOMEN be financially independent. Take orders children's and ladies' dresses and lingerie; spare time or full time; commission basis; no experience needed; pleasant, dignified, profitable work; free dress to producers. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 33B4, Indianapolis, Indiana.

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NEW YORK CITY, 175 W. 73rd, Apt. 5-C —Furniture and lease; 3-room apartment. Call 7 to 9 evenings.

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Australian People's Party for Reform

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—The rise of the new People's Party will be an important factor of South Australia's triennial parliamentary elections, which will be held on April 5. In the present rather confused state of politics, the new party, with its policy of replacing the professional politician with disinterested workers, possessing a higher conception of public service, is expected to draw many adherents.

The People's Party is opposed to pre-selection of ballots for members of Parliament and seeks to raise the voting age above the present 21 years in order to insure more mature thinking on the part of the electorate.

The first plank of the party is economic employment. A manifesto declares: "The only solution of Australia's troubles today is work." A plan has been evolved for putting boys leaving school into specialized trades and callings by direct co-operation between employers and employees. It also favors the elimination of arbitration courts, profit-sharing in business and compulsory repurchase of land in the interests of better settlement in certain districts.

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MRS. M. B. BRADLEY, Associate
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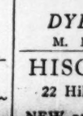
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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: LOUIS IX.

Where: France.

When: Thirteenth century.

Why famous: King of France, commonly known as Saint Louis. On the passing of his father, Louis VIII, Queen Blanche of Castile contrived to have her young son crowned in spite of armed opposition to her plans on the part of several rival factions. Married at 20 to a daughter of the Count of Provence, the young King found it not too difficult a task to rule France. There were occasional uprisings among the nobles in the south, it is true, but their resistance to the royal armies was brief. Then, in 1244, Louis, an intensely religious man, resolved to go on a crusade to the Holy Land. Such a journey in the Middle Ages involved plenty of excitement and plenty of danger; Louis IX had his share of both, being a king as well as a pilgrim. He was involved in many diplomatic intrigues, his army was defeated, he himself was captured and for four years held prisoner in Syria. When he finally escaped, he hastened back to France, where his feudal lords had again risen in revolt. But more important to us is the fact that he carried back with him certain relics which he held so sacred that he built, as a jewel-box for their safe-keeping, the exquisite Sainte-Chapelle in Paris, its walls almost wholly fashioned of richly colored stained glass.

The 15 years which elapsed between his first and his second crusades are commonly regarded as an important period in French history. For it fell to Louis's hand to bring about peace between warring nobles, to effect a number of treaties and land settlements, to rule ably with undeviating justice, to establish absolute sovereignty in his realm. Three years he spent in preparation for his second crusade, departing finally in July, 1270; and from that journey he did not return. Saint Louis has come down in the annals of history as an ideal figure of the mediæval king: both dauntless knight and pious religious pilgrim; energetic, far-sighted, fearless and firm. Upholding the royal dignity and magnificence, he was yet liberal with his charities. One old historian tells us that he had a sense of humor; another that he stood at least a head taller than any of his French knights.

A Word a Day

Annihilate

Whatever is "annihilated" is reduced to nothing, it is utterly destroyed, it ceases to exist in any form. In this the word is identical in meaning with its Latin source, *annihilare*, "to reduce to nothing," compounded of *ad*, "to," and *nihil*, "nothing." (*Nihil*, incidentally, is a contraction of *ne hilum*, meaning "not a thread" —that is, "nothing at all.")

Among the synonyms of this word we note: "destroy," which is a general term which may at times be as strong as "to put an end to the existence of," and at others, only, "to tear down"; "demolish," which implies that the object destroyed possessed a physical mass or structure (for instance, one's affection for another would not be demolished); "raze," which connotes that the thing has been reduced to the level of the ground, as, "the city was razed to its foundations"; "dismantle," which applies to the stripping of equipment and necessary appurtenances from an object. "Annihilate," however, conveys the thought that the work of destruction has been so complete that there is not a trace left, it has been "nothingized."

An-ni'-hi-late is accented on the second syllable; sound the first *a* as in *a*ccount, first *i* as in *i*ce, second *i* as in *i*t, second *a* as in d*a*te, final *e* silent.

"The truth of her statements annihilated the arguments of the adversary."

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material Appearing in Today's Issue.

How did Timothy Cole set about correcting in his wood engraving some of the faults which occur in the photographic reproductions of the old masters? — *Home Forum Page* 20

What have been some of the achievements of the women of Germany since they received the vote? — *Women's Enterprises and Activities Page*.... 20

What beautiful chapel in Paris was built by Louis IX, and for what purpose was it erected? —*One Minute Biography*..... 20

On what occasion did two young art students carry off the prize for which many distinguished architects were competing?—*World's Great Capitals*.. 20

What is anticipated in the United States as the result of lower money rates throughout the world?—*Editorial Page*... 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

A Quotation for Today

HE THAT can enjoy the intimacy of the great and on no occasion disgust them with familiarity or disgrace himself with servility, proves that he is as perfect a gentleman by nature as his companions are by rank.—COLTON

Odds and Ends

Orchids

Orchids are now grown on a large scale in the Everglades, about 20 miles from Miami, Fla., the blooms bringing from $5 to $25 in northern cities.

American Capital

American investments in Germany now total approximately $2,000,000,000, large amounts being committed to the coal mining, shipbuilding and iron and steel industries.

OUSTED!

At a recent meeting in Chicago the secretary of the United States Egg Society lamented the fact that the garage was rapidly taking the place of the henhouse.

Mexico's Silver

Mexico has led the world in the production of silver since 1902.

Underground Garage

A large underground garage under a public square in Copenhagen, Denmark, will provide parking accommodation in the center of the city.

Dutch Sermons End

Sermons in Dutch have recently been discontinued at a church in Albany, N. Y., after a continuous period of 265 years.

Before Prohibition

The sale of light wines and beer at United States Army canteens was abolished by an act of Congress in 1901.

Porcelain Tower

An octagonal tower nine stories high erected at Nanking, China, in the fifteenth century was faced with porcelain.

Women in China

Women in China are now eligible for examinations for all offices, and a few women have already qualified as magistrates.

The Children's Corner

The Sugar Bucket

A Lincoln Story

THIS is the story of a little girl who lived a long, long time ago. She had brown eyes and curls. She wore dresses with big full skirts and her pantalets hung down below her dresses.

The little girl's name was Delia Marsh. It was Civil War times, and both her father and mother were away, so Delia had been taken home to live with Grandma and Grandpa Marsh on the Wisconsin farm.

Delia's Grandfather was very, very much interested in the war. He was too old to go himself. So he took the New York Tribune and read about everything that was going on.

When Grandpa Came Home, He Came With an Empty Sugar Bucket.

When the paper came he would not want to part with it until he had read every word in it. Then he must read aloud to Grandma the most important news. He had a neighbor, old Mr. Frisbee, who lived down the road about a mile. Mr. Frisbee did not take the paper. So Grandpa would tell the most important news to Delia very slowly and carefully, for Delia was only 8 years old. Delia must tell it back to Grandpa word for word.

Then away Delia ran to carry the news to Mr. Frisbee. If it were news about Abraham Lincoln then Delia's short legs flew faster than ever. When she came back she must tell Grandpa all over again just what she had said. If she made one important mistake she must run back and correct it. The Frisbee farm was a mile away, too.

"Delia," Grandpa always said, "you must learn to do your errands correctly. You must learn not to forget things. This is good training for a little girl."

One spring morning when Grandpa was going to town in his high buggy Grandma said, "Take the sugar bucket along, Elisha, and get it filled." Grandma took a big wooden bucket with a tight lid on it from the lower pantry shelf.

But when Grandpa came home he came with an empty sugar bucket. Grandma looked in the bucket. Then she sighed.

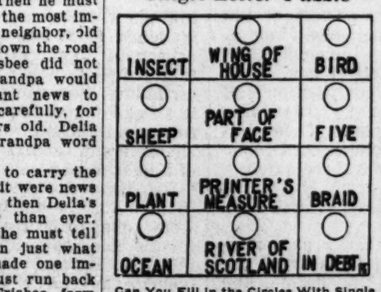
"Why didn't Grandpa bring home the sugar, like you told him to, Grandma?" Delia asked. "I like sugar on my cornmeal mush better than sorghum molasses."

"Because," answered Grandma, sighing again, "when Grandpa goes to town during these war days he spends the most of his time talking with his friends about what is going on at the front. And if anyone starts to talk about Abraham Lincoln then Grandpa forgets everything else. I suppose someone was talking today with him about Abraham Lincoln and that is why he forgot all about the sugar bucket."

"But, Grandma," Delia spoke up, "Grandpa must learn to do his errands correctly. That is what he tells me. When I forget to tell Mr. Frisbee anything Grandpa wants me to remember—then I must go back and do my errand over again."

Just then Grandpa came in the doorway and overhearing the conversation looked at Delia smilingly, and said, "That is right, Delia. I think that I had better hitch up old Dobbin again and go back the three miles to town for the sugar. Then I will remember better next time, too. Go and get your hat and jacket and you can ride to town with me."

Single-Letter Puzzle



Can You Fill in the Circles With Single Letters to Name the Objects Listed?

The Adventures of Waddles

WHILE WADDLING ON MY USUAL TRAIL I HEARD WHITE KITTY CAT'S LOUD WAIL.
SAID KIT, "MY BREAKFAST FOOD IS NOW A DISH OF FROZEN MILK. MEOW!"
"THE SUN," SAID I, "WILL SHOW JACK FROST YOUR MORNING MEAL CAN NOT BE LOST."
HERE KITTY LEARNED THIS WELL-KNOWN LAW: ALL THINGS THAT FREEZE MAY ALSO THAW.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Motor Courtesy Week

(Cleveland Plain Dealer)

CHARITY and heroism, as well as ordinary courtesy, figured in the deliberations of the three judges who yesterday reviewed the dozens of courtesies performed during Motor Courtesy Week.

Mrs. Olive Goodwin was the most surprised woman in Greater Cleveland last night when informed she had won the first prize of $50 and a gold medal. Her friend, Mrs. C. A. Ledez, had told Mrs. Goodwin she was going to report her, but Mrs. Goodwin forgot it until last night, for she thought her deed was "nothing." It really was a courtesy crowned with charity.

Thursday she was driving Mrs. Ledez down town. At E. 30th Street and Superior Avenue N. E. she saw an elderly washerwoman vainly trying to cross to a street car safety zone. Then the bundle broke and shirts, collars and whatnots scattered on the dirty pavement.

The two women laughed at first, thinking it a comical sight, but when they noticed the woman's distress, Mrs. Goodwin stopped. She helped her pick up the washing and then drove her to her home. During the drive she learned of the washerwoman's financial struggle to make both ends meet. Mrs. Goodwin decided her passenger needed gloves and scarf worse than she herself did. So she took hers off and left them and, in addition, gave the old woman $2 in cash.

Second prize goes to Ray Foster, Green Cab driver for the last year. He was taking a fare to the Charm House when he saw a truck sideswipe a parked car next to the Central United Bank, 308 Euclid Avenue. The truck driver on inquiry said he did not intend to look up the owner of the damaged car.

Foster thought he should. He took the driver's name and the name of his fare for a witness, and the license of the damaged car. A couple of hours later he happened to be passing the spot again and saw F. C. Schlundt, vice-president of the Central United Bank, just getting in it. Foster gave him all his information. The incident was reported by Robert J. Izant, another Central United vice-president.

Andrew F. Waite, general manager of the Green Cab Company, will duplicate Foster's prize. Foster also will receive a silver medal.

Genuine heroism makes the third prize winner distinguished. L. Miller chased a runaway team of horses with his automobile on Francis Avenue S. E. near E. 55th Street, and in the space of a block succeeded in crowding and stopping them at the curb. He held them 15 minutes until the driver arrived. The incident was witnessed and reported by S. R. Milne. Miller receives $15.

In Lighter Vein

Qualifications for an Executive

To be able to do the right thing at the right time in the right way.

To be able to do things better than they were done before.

To be able to eliminate errors and to master circumstances.

To be able to develop initiative and to be satisfied with nothing short of perfection.

To be able to inspire men and to get results at all times, no matter how great the obstacles to surmount.

To be able to hire someone to do all these things, for which you will get the credit, and on whom you may lay the blame if anything goes wrong.—*Judge.*

Probably for Snow Man

Little Ann: "Mumsy, horseshoes are for horses, aren't they?"

Mother: "Of course, darling. Why do you ask?"

Little Ann: "Because I was just wondering about some snowshoes down at the store!"

An Excellent Reason

Mother: "Johnny, why do you eat more pie when we have company than when we're alone?"

Johnny: "We have pudding when we're alone."—*Chicago Daily News.*

Happy Individual

"I am not thin skinned. I am the first to laugh at my own foolishness."

"What a merry life you must lead."—*Gutierrez* (Madrid).

Brevities

Detroit Free Press: When a person gets down town late in the morning, it is easy to obey the "no parking" signs. The spaces around them are all occupied.

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette: American used cars are being sent abroad by shiploads and those consigned to England will have a hard time to remember to keep to the left.

Detroit News: "A New York song writer who was sent to prison 10 years ago has just been released." Was he—10 years ago—would that have been for "Dardanella"?

Arkansas Gazette: Electricity travels at the rate of 11,600,000 miles a minute. Which may explain the frequency of our light bills.

Dayton News: It will be just too bad if Henry Ford keeps on raising his employees' wages until they begin buying high-priced cars.

Life: We're in favor of any railroad merger if they'll take the Pullman blankets of the two roads and sew them together.

Humorist: A lighthouse is for sale. A highly desirable residence for a tall, thin man who is fond of sea air.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

London, Battleships and Hoover

THE impression has been allowed to get out from London that the American delegation is decidedly lukewarm to the British proposal for the radical reduction and early elimination of the battleship. One correspondent asserts that the Americans think that discussion of this subject "may well be postponed for several years." Another correspondent writes unqualifiedly about "the divergence of views" between the British and Americans "on the wisdom of the eventual abolition" of battleships.

Such statements as these are not only unsupported by the official pronouncements of the American delegation, but are inconsistent with the declaration of President Hoover. It is true that the American naval advisers at London are pressing for the right to scrap one more old battleship and to build a new one in its place, but however ill-advised and unnecessary such a proposal may be it does not affect the basic question of the gradual and universal discarding of the big ships, since it is premised only on considerations of technical parity. On its own merits the proposal is not only extremely debatable from a technical viewpoint, but is totally out of sympathy with the overwhelming sentiment in the United States for less men-of-war instead of more.

The most searching comparison of the statements of policy issued by Secretary Stimson and Ramsay MacDonald reveal not the slightest divergence of fact or opinion with respect to the battleship question. The only divergence that could possibly be read into these documents is one of emphasis. Mr. Stimson urges immediate reduction in numbers on both sides. Mr. MacDonald accepts this premise and proceeds to carry the discussion further by advocating that the size of battleships be lowered from 35,000 to 25,000 tons; that no replacement of existing ships take place before 1935; that the total abolition of capital ships be the subject of prompt negotiation between the powers.

These proposals deserve the strongest support of the American delegates, and there is no reason to date to expect that it will not be forthcoming. The basis for this support rests unmistakably and explicitly in President Hoover's powerful Armistice Day address. On that occasion he said:

> No American will arise today and say that we wish one gun or one armed man beyond that necessary for the defense of our people. To do so would create distrust in other nations, and also would be an invitation to war. Proper defense requires military strength relative to that of other nations.
>
> We will reduce our naval strength in proportion to any other. Having said that, it only remains for the others to say how low they will go. It cannot be too low for us.

Great Britain has stated that it wishes to go a long way toward reduction and abolition of the battleship. In the spirit of President Hoover's address let the Americans answer, "You cannot go too far for us."

President Hoover's far-visioned judgment is echoed by the National Commander of the American Legion, Major O. L. Bodenhamer, who, but a few days ago, declared:

> As we march toward the goal of world peace and reduction of armament, is it not the part of wisdom for the United States and of all other nations to advance in even rank step by step as we discard and reduce the weapons of war?

The opportunity is now at hand for the United States and Great Britain to "advance in even rank" and to invite the naval powers of the world to reduce and discard their capital ships.

Their abolition would not alter the equilibrium of the world's navies one practical iota. Their abolition would be the greatest contribution that the London conference could make toward lifting the burden of wasteful expense. Their abolition would achieve for the London conference not only naval limitation, but naval reduction.

Your Obedient Servant or What Not

THAT letter-writing is an art, a poor relation, perhaps, but still a member of the same family as the epic, the drama, and the novel, has been known for many centuries. But to the readers of the London Times has been reserved the honor of demonstrating that there is an art, not merely in writing letters, but also in signing them.

It is well that the method of making this discovery should be put on record. It began when a correspondent asserted that the proper way of finishing a letter to the editor was "Your obedient servant." From the multitude of communications that immediately poured in, it soon became evident that there is just as much scope for revealing one's individuality in signing a letter as in writing it. But the curious thing is that a little research shows that the same person is not likely to excel in both arts. The giants among letter-writers shrink into veritable pygmies when it comes to putting their names to them. Charles Lamb can generally do no better than "Yours," "Yours sincerely," or even a plain "C. L." Chesterfield, when writing to his son, is content with an "Adieu," thus resembling Horace Walpole, who sometimes, however, adds a little feeble color by a "Good night."

How much better is the comparatively unknown James Howell's variety of signatures, ranging from "Yours really" and "Your entire friend" to "Yours in no vulgar way of friendship," or Giacomo Leopardi's accommodating "Your most obedient servant, or friend, or both, or what you like." Did Samuel Johnson ever make a more sledge-hammer retort in conversation than in his adaptation of the usual complimentary signature, when he ended his famous letter to Lord Chesterfield, who had failed to help him in the days of his poverty, "I have been long wakened from that dream of hope, in which I once boasted myself with so much exultation, My Lord, Your Lordship's most humble, Most obedient servant"? But even this is bettered, as an entertaining Times editorial admits, by that almost Landorish signature, "I have the honour to be, James McNeill Whistler."

Moderately Model Housing

BECAUSE New York City possesses more difficult housing problems than any other American municipality, especial interest should attach to the efforts now being made there to clear up slums and to erect model tenements. Recent experiments have tended in the direction of more moderately priced apartments, for it has been found difficult, if not impossible, to get the rate per room lower than twelve dollars per month.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, John D. Rockefeller Jr., the City Housing Corporation and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America have erected apartments which have marked noteworthy advances in living conditions for the tenants fortunate enough to occupy them. The architects have been as technically ingenious and as artistically successful as in much more expensive structures. Much attention has been paid to the utilization of leisure—community ballrooms, libraries, day nurseries, swimming pools and garden courts have been developed.

It has been found, however, that even with relief from taxation, limited dividends and a low cost for sites, rentals cannot be reduced to a figure possible for those on minimum wage scales. The latest scheme in New York—the so-called Lehman-Rabinowitz development—uses for the actual buildings only 50 per cent of the plots. Perhaps a way out is to utilize more than this percentage. The trend today is toward something not quite so "model" as the first projects, perhaps, but still far superior to present slums and within reach of those most desperately in need of better housing.

At all events, great public service is being rendered by all these experiments. Attention has been shifted from fire hazards, water supply, light and air, and proper sewage disposal, which for 200 years preoccupied those interested in physical living conditions. The time was when there were only "restrictive" laws. Emphasis is now shifted to "constructive" measures to secure more and better housing.

Helping the Little Theaters

THE proposal recently brought before Parliament to permit municipal authorities to levy a penny rate for the assistance of local little or repertory theaters is welcome to all interested in the welfare of the English drama.

That the repertory theater movement deserves this aid, judged by its past record, can be convincingly shown. It was J. T. Grein's Independent Theater that introduced G. Bernard Shaw as a dramatist to the playgoing world, and the Stage Society discovered Granville Barker. Outside London the repertory theater has rendered equally good service. The Birmingham repertory company was responsible, for example, for the first production of "Back to Methuselah," whilst the repertory theater under Miss Horniman's direction in Manchester gave, during its comparatively brief existence, opportunities to St. John Ervine, Allan Monkhouse, Charles McEvoy, Stanley Houghton, and John Masefield, among others.

The repertory theater has achieved these things in spite of constant financial anxiety; if that anxiety were removed, as it would be by the suggested levy, a veritable dramatic renaissance might well be the result.

Everyone Likes a Good Tune

THE success of the current Victor Herbert cycles of operettas in New York and Boston is of more than passing significance. It is an open secret on Broadway that the series was originally undertaken with no little trepidation. Indeed, it seems surprising that it was ever launched, since now nobody can be found who expected it to succeed. Apparently it was worse than a forlorn hope; even its promoters looked for failure. How could they expect theatergoers, in an age of speed and jazz, to pay to hear aged tunes and ancient wheezes, above all to watch characters in the naïve costumes and situations of a quarter of a century ago?

But theatergoers did. True, it looked for a time as if the worst hopes of the entrepreneurs were going to be realized. It took a little time for the thing to get under way. Then it caught on. The Herbert Festival has proved really popular, and not a passing fad. Reckless folk ventured to try the same thing on Boston, with similar results. Audiences contain youth of all ages, and those who are hearing these comic operas for the first time appear to enjoy them as much as their elders who are reviving legendary experiences.

How can such things be? The reasons are not far to seek. In spite of the skepticism of some producers, the public, as has been proved time and again, likes decency in the theater. It likes, too, pleasant and romantic situations and plots. Finally, it likes a good tune. Of all these it is assured when it goes to see these revivals of the operettas of Victor Herbert, Reginald de Koven and Oscar Straus. The success of these productions is a significant sign of the times.

Beauty and the Business Man

AMERICAN business has learned to wield a vivid paint brush on everything from ice picks to limousines, but no one has known whether this new-found beauty is more than surface deep. It has been a difficult matter to determine, for the great American business man has lacked an adequate interpreter.

The world of fashion, for instance—a host of gorgeous magazines regularly comment on its aura. The polo player pursues one thrilling chukker after another through the pages of expensive monthly prints. The conquests of yachtsmen and explorers are chronicled with all the glamour at the command of the graphic arts. Yet the commercial magazines have continued to mirror the business man as a drab cross between "Take this letter, please," and "Mr. Smith is in conference."

But no longer. A new periodical has entered the lists to tilt gayly with the windmills of modern business. Its name is Fortune—an adequate and descriptive name—and the first number discloses one of the most attractive formats in the magazine field. Fortune announces its purpose to "reflect industrial life in ink and paper and word and picture as the finest skyscraper reflects it in stone and steel and architecture." For this purpose it employs impressionistic photographs with startling effect and gives a delightful pastel touch to a modernistic use of color.

The publishers have stalked boldly into the forests of commercial publicity. Trailing the romance of big business, they have not hesitated to follow the path of those who have something to sell. If they mirror an industry through the accomplishments of a single concern, their justification is that the story is an interesting one. The job has needed doing, for beauty and the business man have been strangers too long. A welcome to Fortune carries with it the hope that its editorial standards may continue to justify its initial typographical excellence.

Scouting—A World Asset

WHEN one remembers that the Boy Scout movement is made up of the largest organized force of boys in history and that the Boy Scouts of America, celebrating its twentieth anniversary, makes up nearly half of that membership, it is of especial significance to note that the pursuits of Scouting are the pursuits of peace. The chief purpose of the movement is character building and the training of boys for citizenship without regard to nationality, race, creed or color. Few movements in history have had higher aims. Probably none has succeeded in so great a measure in furnishing inspiration to boys.

Scouting takes the power and inherent gang instinct of a boy and directs it into useful channels. It has established a reputation among boys as a great and adventurous game. Adults have found it to be true to its claim—an educational institution which builds character.

The Boy Scout in his khaki uniform is a knight-errant, and he is found in every part of the world. The Scout oath and law, like King Arthur's code of knighthood, set a standard which appeals to the idealism of every boy. Such Scout laws as, "A Scout is trustworthy," "A Scout is loyal," "A Scout is brave" and "A Scout is reverent," are interesting, but it is the fact that Scouts, generally, live up to them that is significant. The record of the organization in nearly a hundred lands shows that they really do.

The Scout hero who risks his all to save another, the Scout who works night and day in a community or national crisis, the Scout first-aider, all these are familiar figures in every land.

That is why so many persons are rejoicing in the growth of the movement and joining with the Boy Scouts of America in celebrating its twentieth anniversary.

World Money Rates Declining

THE reduction in the rediscount rate of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to 4 per cent, following reductions by the Bank of England, the German Reichsbank and the Bank of France, is as strong evidence as can be wished that the credit situation in the Western world is definitely on the mend, if it has not already gone more than halfway toward normalcy. The important consideration here is the favorable effect that easier money will have on business improvement, which has been slow in making its appearance. Given a country where unemployment is not a factor, there is no single force more powerful in stimulating trade revival than low money rates.

Coincident with cheaper credit is the expectation that commodity prices will cease falling. There is no blinking the fact that there has been considerable uneasiness over the instability of the commodity price structure. A great many of the basic commodities produced in all parts of the world have been declining for months—wheat, cotton, oil, metals, steel, rubber, sugar, to mention only a few of them—while prices of finished material, automobiles, cotton and woolen goods, etc., also have been weakening. Lower money costs invariably succeed in bolstering falling commodity prices, and this factor will aid large concerns with heavy inventories.

Since the slump in securities last October, twenty foreign central banks have reduced their discount rates, the latest being the Austrian Bank, which ordered a cut following the New York bank reduction, as also have the banks of Java and Ireland. The world-wide evidences of credit relaxation are felt to be a precursor to general trade and industrial recovery. What remains now is for business to order "full speed ahead," since it has the necessary medium not only to oil the industrial machinery but to furnish the fuel for motive power.

Editorial Notes

Those millions of signatures taken to the naval conference in London by the women of the world signifying their desire that war and vessels of war be abolished constitute a factor so momentous in world events that it cannot well be slighted by the delegates who govern its deliberations. It long has been said that women usually get what they want. In this case it is a question of their getting the abolishment of something they do not want.

Along with breaking tire chains, it is gratifying to learn that broken links are gradually causing the disappearance of that nuisance, the chain letter.

Breakfast in New York, dinner in Paris, is the promise of aviation experts for the near future. But what about lunch?

Touring Again With Archibald

Along the Moselle and a Short Cut to Karlsruhe

IX

COBLENZ on the Rhine, three days later. "Jerry," the car, quite recovered from her adventures on the road from Cologne. Archibald and I at breakfast in the open air on the broad veranda of the hotel discussing, between bites, our next move.

Two routes beckoned us, one continuing along the banks of the Rhine to Mayence, and one running south along the twisting course of the Moselle to Treves (in German, Trier), both beaten tracks, and both interesting. As we talked, Archibald glanced rather wistfully at a Rhine steamer moored at the landing stage opposite our hotel.

"Since you failed to take that steamer ride on the Rhine from Cologne to Coblenz," I said, "why not take the boat from here to Mayence? I took it myself years ago. Very interesting—castles and all that sort of thing, and the Lorelei Rocks. Now, if you would like to go by boat, I'll run 'Jerry' along by road and meet you in Mayence." Archibald adjusted his monocle and gazed at me solemnly.

"It's frightfully kind of you to offer this, old chap, but your description of the sights on the Rhine has been so comprehensive, not to say illuminating, that I—er—see little need to view them myself. I have, as it were, seen them through your eyes, all very vivid, very. Thanks, old chap, we will explore instead the valley of the Moselle, where neither of us has been, and—I will drive 'Jerry.'" His last words were delivered pointedly and emphatically. I protested:

"Now, Archibald, you know it wasn't my fault. I'll admit that 'Jerry,' under my guidance, arrived in Coblenz a trifle travel stained, but—"

"You will also admit," interrupted Archibald, "that the travel stain was so deep that I didn't recognize the poor car, and moreover that it has taken three days to remove the 'stain.' However, on my part, I'll admit, as I have already admitted, that it wasn't your fault. It was, shall we say, an unfortunate combination of irresponsible circumstances?"

"Quite," I said, cheerfully, "an unfortunate combination of circumstances that might easily happen to anyone."

"Er—not anyone," replied Archibald. "There are some drivers who—er—well, as I said before, let's meander along the valley of the Moselle, and I'll do what I can to keep the 'travel stain' off 'Jerry.'"

* * *

So we left the Rhine at Coblenz and meandered along the Moselle, which twisted like a corkscrew through lovely scenery plastered with vineyards, more vineyards and still more vineyards. Through this peaceful valley, dotted with frequent villages, we loitered, until at noonday we halted in Cochem, a town whose rambling, narrow streets went uphill and down, while one steep thoroughfare, composed mainly of steps, led to a castle perched upon a massive rock towering over the town below.

It was a picturesque castle, and for several minutes Archibald and I discussed the advisability of climbing up the stepped thoroughfare in order to develop an appetite for lunch. It was alluring, this castle, and in fact we started up the steps, but after five minutes' progress, Archibald said his appetite had developed so enormously that there was no need to complete the upward journey. I felt the same, so we went down to the tree-bordered road by the Moselle, and there found a hotel with an open-air restaurant on a vine-trellised terrace overlooking the river.

We lingered a long while at our table watching the scenes on the river and the street below us. The guidebook says that Cochem is one of the most beautifully situated villages in the Moselle district. I can well believe this, and had not "Jerry" in her parking place beneath the trees called impatiently to us, we would have lingered longer.

"That's one disadvantage in traveling with a car," sighed Archibald, as we paid our score and left the vine-trellised terrace. "It will keep urging you on, especially these young cars whose only idea is to burn up miles. I rather think 'Marmaduke' was more restful." Then we took our seats in the youthful car and proceeded uneventfully to "burn up" the miles that lay between us and Treves.

Having found a hotel in Treves, we gazed enraptured at the setting sun as it sent its mellow rays full upon the Porta Nigra just opposite our rooms. For more than fifteen centuries the setting sun had gilded that Roman gateway to Treves, but still it stood in such massive preservation that, having once ignored its modern surroundings, it needed but little urging of the imagination to people the entrance with the subjects and warriors of Diocletian and Constantine, or to hear again the clatter of horses' hoofs and crunch of chariot wheels beneath the portcullis.

That night, when the moon had silvered the ancient stones, Archibald and I stood under the great arch of the gateway and tried to imagine that we were ancient Romans clad in togas, and that in attendance was a lictor bearing his ax and bundle of rods. But it wouldn't work. Just outside in the square was a policeman directing the traffic, while the chariots that flashed by were horseless and they hooted. We persevered for some time, and as a last resort we spoke Latin to each other (or rather what we flattered ourselves by calling Latin) in an attempt to obtain the atmosphere of ancient Rome.

* * *

"E pluribus unum," said Archibald.

"Nil desperandum," I replied.

"Hic finis fandi," said Archibald.

"O tempora! O mores!" I cried.

"Ne plus ultra," said Archibald. "Non omnia possumus omnes! Oh, well, let's go to bed, what?"

The lictor with his bundle of rods disappeared (he was pathetically unconvincing); our togas and sandals likewise vanished, and we ambled across the street to our hotel rather grateful that we were living in the twentieth century instead of the fourth.

It is rather strange how, after accepting the motherly guidance of the Automobile Association in the form of a typewritten schedule of our route, we time and again deviated from the route mapped out, and followed other roads marked on the map, and some even that were not marked. These latter roads were generally recommended by hotel porters, by other motorists, and occasionally by policemen in country villages. They one and all, having ascertained our probable destination, gave us volubly, and with the best intentions, information about "short cuts" to the said destination. We were always pleased to hear about short cuts. I don't know why. We were in no particular hurry to arrive anywhere. But having been told about a short cut from the main road to the town we were aiming at, we always jumped at it with the greatest eagerness.

I presume it was the slight element of adventure accompanying a deviation from the beaten track which made it interesting. We were letting go of mother's apron strings for the time being. So, when the concierge at our hotel in Treves told us next day of a short cut to Karlsruhe, we jotted down the names of a few villages we were to encounter on our way there, thrust the A. A. schedule into a pocket of the car, and sallied forth after lunch on a voyage of exploration.

* * *

For the first twenty miles we progressed without incident. But at some point on the "short cut" thereafter we must have deviated at a fork, and hours later we were still twisting and circling in unknown territory. About 5 o'clock Archibald stopped the car, and we discussed the situation.

"We are not exactly lost," said Archibald.

"Er—no, we are in Germany—at least I think so."

"That being the case," continued Archibald, "the point arises, why do we wish to get to Karlsruhe? Isn't all of Germany spread out before us?"

"Oh, quite," I said, "but I know of a jolly good hotel in Karlsruhe, and dinner time seems to be speeding toward us."

"Ah, that being the case, the situation is altered," said Archibald, as he restarted the car, "there is a reason for getting to Karlsruhe, and as dinner time is speeding our way, let's go to meet it!" So we went to meet our dinner, but we did not meet it in Karlsruhe.

B. F.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS

ARISTIDE BRIAND—nearly a score of times Minister of State—wears no decoration. Hundreds of persons in all probability owe the red ribbon of the Legion of Honor to his recommendation. An American once asked him about this, and the reply was: "I belong not to those who are decorated, but rather among those who occasionally award decorations." The fact of the matter is that as long as a Frenchman is a member of Parliament, he is not eligible for such recognition. M. Briand has been in the Chamber of Deputies many years. His first elevation to Cabinet rank was in 1906, when he was made Minister of Public Instruction by Georges Clemenceau.

* * *

Music circles are highly interested in the extraordinary performance of an Irish tenor, John Sullivan. He has sung that very difficult part of Arnold in Rossini's "Guillaume Tell" without cuts, with ease and precision. The task is rarely attempted, for it has been estimated that there are more than four hundred G's, nearly two hundred A's, flat and sharp, about fifty B's, and more than a score of high C's. Little has been heard of his Italian training, and his advent in Paris has startled music lovers. The applause which greeted especially the rendition of the aria in the fourth act was prolonged and unstinted.

* * *

When the French National Football Federation invited writers to send in original short stories bearing on the game which they control, no fewer than 171 candidates tried to "make the squad." A committee composed of literary men and football experts picked the winners. A girl, Mlle. Hélène Rouvier, of Le Vésinet, won the second prize of 1000 francs—which only goes to show that it is not necessary to play football to write about it. First prize of 2000 francs was awarded to Jean L. R. Dauven, or Paris, for a story dealing with an episode in the life of a club. Two writers, Michel Léon Hirsh and Victor Larock, tied for third place. All the male writers were, or had been, players.

* * *

Of especial interest, in connection with the attempts being made in the United States to expedite the administration of justice, are the efforts of Lucien Hubert, Minister of Justice in France, to attain the same object. M. Hubert has written to the presidents of various courts enlisting their co-operation in this enterprise. In his letter M. Hubert urges judges to see that there is no waste of time during the examination and hearing of cases, and that no remands shall be made except for serious and legitimate reasons. He also recommends the holding of extra sittings of the courts when the lists are heavy, and makes an appeal to the good will of all concerned in preventing, as far as possible, the delays "which are harmful to those who seek justice, as well as to the good name of justice itself."

* * *

Prior to 1885, Paris for many years had only twenty-five theaters. Since that year, the number has increased to sixty-two. Music halls and motion-picture theaters are not included in this total. Public patronage of the regular theater appears, therefore, to have increased even more rapidly than has the city's population. If motion-picture theaters and other places of amusement be taken into consideration the vogue of entertainment would appear to have grown very strikingly in recent years. On the other hand, there are forms of indoor entertainment which have disappeared, among them the café-concert, which was a notable feature of Paris life twenty-five years ago. The number of new plays produced each year has not increased very strikingly. From 1851 to 1885 the average number of new plays a year is said to have been 273.

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Two youthful undergraduates of the École des Beaux-Arts read of a contest in the newspapers. Plans were to be submitted for a monument and park at the new Place Saint-Cloud. They thought "it would be good practice" to make designs, and they sent in their work to the judges. To the amazement of everyone, when the names were announced, it was found that the winners were these boys of twenty-two years, and not one of the many distinguished architects competing. The students were Robert Pommier and Jacques Biliard.

* * *

The tricolor flag has now floated over France nearly 100 years without interruption. It was on July 29, 1830, that the tricolor passed, as a writer in Le Quotidien has expressed it, "from the barricade to the seat of government." Much history has passed underneath this banner since it became the emblem of France in those stormy days of the "July Revolution" of 1830. One incident which is inevitably recalled when the story of the flag is reviewed, was the dramatic refusal in 1872 of the Comte de Chambord, Royalist candidate for restoration of the French monarchy, to consider returning to France so long as the tricolor continued as the country's emblem. The tricolor had even then supplanted the fleur-de-lis of the Bourbons in the affections of the French people. Chambord did not attempt to have himself made King of France—and the tricolor still waves.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Training Children to Use Money Wisely

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As the result of my recent letter published in the columns of the Monitor, many requests have come to the National Thrift Committee, of which I am chairman, for a free copy of the pamphet on training children in the wise use of money.

Permit me to say to your readers that we now have an ample supply of this article, in which the author of our National Thrift Week budget book, E. A. Hungerford, describes the method used in his family in training his children in the wise use of money. He gives interesting budgets for children ranging from nine years, through high school and up to college. Any reader of this paper may secure a copy of this leaflet free by addressing the National Thrift Committee, 347 Madison Avenue, New York City.

A copy of the 32-page budget book of the above committee will be supplied to those desiring one, but we ask that such requests be accompanied by a remittance of ten cents to cover cost of postage and mailing expense. We need in America today a simple, convenient plan for our people so they may manage their money and have a reserve and an income for the "sunset years" of life.

New York, N. Y. ADOLPH LEWISOHN.